Bellefonte Republican.

{Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

'Rah for Hoyt!

Exit stump orator.

"I tumble"—*A. H. Dill.*

The rag-baby was still-born.

Poultry is cheap in the other party.

If Dill is a Methodist, now let him speak.

The Greenback party has gone to Halifax.

The *Herald's* boss rooster is a Shanghai.

The Democratic party is rather Dill-apidated.

The Lewisburg Senator is on the stool of repentance.

Speer won't be United States Senator, and Wallace ditto.

Jean Jacques Fazy, the Swiss political economist, is dead.

Three thousand votes for Mason in Philadelphia. What a crusher!

The good die young. That's what's the matter with Greenbackism.

Chairman Speer, Bill Wallace and Frank Dewees should go to Siberia.

Col. Seeley, of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, is as mild as Job on the election.

Chairman Thomas, of the Greenback party, fell short about one-half on his estimate.

Last week's victories didn't go down so bad. It wasn't, really, a hard dose to take.

Thirty-five acres of that flourishing summer resort, Cape May, were swept away by fire last Saturday, entailing a loss of $400,000.

The *Herald* congratulates itself upon the success of the Nationals in Pennsylvania. We fail to see where the congratulate comes in.

Lycoming has elected Cummin, the People's candidate for Judge, over Metzger, Democrat. This is a victory of real merit over real worthlessness.

A Norwegian whaler, which has returned to London from the Arctic ocean, reports that off Nova Zembla she was boarded by two piratical Russian schooners and robbed of everything portable.

Mr. Thomas evidently got things mixed in making his estimates. He put down Centre as good for 3,100 Greenback votes, but Philadelphia polled only that many. The inference is that he was estimating Philadelphia instead of Centre county.

The telegraph lines for nearly a hundred miles around Vienna have been destroyed by a snow storm. Thousands of telegraph poles are prostrated. The parks and trees in the city were greatly injured. The snow lies several feet deep. The storm extended throughout Austria.

"Kate Claxton is roaming through the State playing in the 'Two Orphans.' For pity's sake give that play a rest, Catherine."—Harrisburg *Telegraph.* We don't object to the play having a rest, but for the sake of humanity give the Two Orphans a short breathing spell. It's simply horrible to tote them from one side of the continent to the other and not allow them one night's rest.

The Hughesville *Enterprise* is madder'n a hornet, and lays the Democratic defeat to Wallace and Speer, whom it alleges are Cameron men. This may be a good way for the *Enterprise* to talk, but we respectfully remind it of this one thing—that the people of this Commonwealth will not be ruled by a set of men who labor only for the advancement of personal interests, or whose records will not bear close investigation.

After the Battle.

As the smoke of battle clears away it is plain to be seen that a solid South has been answered by a solid North, with the exception of Oregon and Indiana. The result is also a positive notice to those who tried to destroy the Union that as they failed in that unholy scheme so shall they fail in their efforts to avenge themselves by debasing the public credit and destroying public faith. The boast of some of our Bellefonte Democrats that if the next Presidential election is thrown into the House they will have it in better shape than it was before, will not be fulfilled, for in the next House nineteen States would vote for a Republican candidate, leaving eighteen for the Democrats, and one, Indiana, divided—the Greenback member holding the balance of power there. The clear verdict of the people in the late elections plainly says that in the next Presidential contest no greenback-inflationist or repudiator need apply. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire stand as firm as a rock against every assault upon the public faith. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota cast out the soft money delusion and return to the list of solid and unwavering Republican States.

The solid South, with Indiana and Oregon, cannot elect a President, and if the election should be thrown into the House, as we have already shown the Republican candidate would most likely succeed, so that the prospect for the continuation of loyal Republican rule seems to be good almost beyond a question.

The loyal masses are honest as well as loyal. This is especially encouraging to the friends of public faith and honest money. It also seems clear to the unbiased mind that the greenback heresy dooms the Democratic party to another defeat. Their leading men have advocated it upon the stump for years, and their motive has been plain from the start, viz: to destroy the public credit and make the greenback as worthless as they predicted it would become when the Republiban party found it necessary to use it as a means in saving the republic from dissolution. Nor does it now seem possible for the party to retreat from this fatal position and to undo in the West and South in season for the next election all the mischief it has done in educating its voters to doctrines of repudiation.

In looking over the field no one can fail to see that the people of the North, with an almost unanimous voice, have declared for hard money—honest money—the money which the world has used for centuries—which is no promise to pay but is pay itself. So grandly have they rallied to the defense of their honor and their welfare that repudiators will be powerless to do harm for at least two years from March next. It was a grand day's work! Millions of industrious workers will enjoy its fruits in more regular employment and better wages for their toil. Millions of thrifty men, women and children will continue to accumulate in safety those savings which a Democratic victory would have turned to dust and ashes. The nation can now move bravely and patiently forward in the restoration of its business upon a solid basis.

The Osceola *Reveille* says Curtin's defeat in a Democratic district should be another lesson to party leaders. A prominent Republican, however able and popular he may be, never can succeed as a Democratic candidate. The majority claimed against him, is meagre—only a few votes—but even reversing the majority, it is so trifling that, on general principles, the result will be regarded, practically, as a defeat, or at least as a severe rebuke to party managers who seem to think there is fun in repeating the Greeley experiment.

The Republic still lives.

District Return Day.

The return judges for the 20th Congressional District met in the Prothonotary's office last night and counted the votes. The following gentlemen represented the district: Samuel Marshall, Union; Michael Wiedart, Elk; D. A. Cochran, Clinton; Geo. Bates, Mifflin; A. J. Jackson, Clearfield; W. H. Blair, Centre.

Mr. Marshall, of Union, had been chosen president at a meeting held late in the afternoon. Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., was elected clerk, and the board proceeded to work. The judge from each county handed in his return sheet, and the president read the result, viz.:

	CURTIN.	YOCUM.
Centre,	3435.	3486.
Clearfield,	3034.	2914.
Clinton,	2565.	2264.
Elk,	1010.	803.
Mifflin,	1782.	1767.
Union,	1455.	2220.
	13381.	13454.
		13381.
Yocum's majority,		73.

After the vote of Union was read and placed upon the tally sheet, Mr. Marshall produced a certificate from the Prothonotary of Union county, and also one from President Judge Bucher, of that District, certifying that a mistake had been made in the returns of the west ward of Mifflinburg borough, whereby Mr. Curtin received seven more votes than he was entitled to.

The board, on motion of Mr. Jackson, of Clearfield, rejected these affidavits, and decided to receive no returns except those made in open court.

There was a clerical omission in the Centre county return sheet that caused a little trouble, but a telegram from Judge Orvis, who is holding court in Clearfield, rectified it.

After the sheets had been filled out they were signed by all the judges, which entitles Mr. Yocum to the certificate as congressman from this district.

Andrew G. Curtin's Defeat.

First entreated with and then admonished by his political friends, the ex-Governor deliberately turned his back upon the party that gave to him his fame and fortune, and he has to-day no one to blame for the sad political plight in which he passed from the stage but himself. Were he a younger man he might retrace his steps and recover something of his former fame and power: but it is, alas, too late. The younger men that now crowd the ranks seeking for fame and honor will not give way that older ones may correct their errors—they will only consent that such grave errors as this shall pass into history as beacon lights of danger to guide the true course of those who are to come after.

An oil painting of Lincoln, which hangs in the parlor of Mr. E. J. Smith's residence, Philadelphia, is mounted in a cracked frame, and has a small round hole in the canvas to show where a bullet went through. The picture has an interesting history. It was painted in 1860 by Wright, of Indiana, and is believed to be the only oil painting of Mr. Lincoln executed prior to that date. The picture was owned by a prominent lawyer before it came into the possession of the present owner, and both before and after the assassination of Lincoln, hung upon the walls of the office of the former gentleman. Just before the death of the President, Senator Reverdy Johnson was looking at the picture, and held in his hand a loaded cane, which accidently exploded, and the bullet passed through the portrait into the wall. Then came the assassination of Lincoln. Shortly after this event the picture fell to the floor, face downward. The frame was never repaired, the owner desiring to preserve it in its injured condition as a memento.—*Press.*

Our election cuts, to be sure, were not of the latest designs, but answered *our* purpose very well.

Verdict of the Press.

The following extracts of the late elections from journals of every shade of opinion are given for the benefit of our readers.

From the Phila. North American (Rep.)

Dennis Kearney, Adieu!—Dennis Kearney must go. There is no further use for him.

From the Cincinnati Times (Rep.)

An Honest Money Victory.—It is a triumph of honest money and stalwart Republicanism.

From the Norristown Herald (Rep.

Inclined to Pun Upon It.—We thought our candidate for Supreme Judge would Sterrett up pretty lively for his opponents. And Agnew it.

New York World.

Glorying Over Tammany.—The *World* has nothing to say on the general elections, but exhausts its editorial space in glorying over the defeat of Tammany Hall, and claiming that such a result shows that the Democracy still lives.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The Greenbackers in the Vocative.—The Greenbackers are in the vocative. The vote for their candidates is much lighter than was anticipated it would be. The influence of the Ohio election in arresting that nonsense was far reaching, and will be abiding.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph (Rep.)

Commanding Ground for 1880.—The triumph lacks nothing to give it completeness, and it places the Republicans on high and commanding ground for the great battle of 1880. All honor to the noble Republicans of the Keystone State!

New York Herald (Ind.)

Losing Ground.—The Greenback party appears to have cut a very small figure yesterday. Perhaps these elections will teach Democratic leaders a little sense on the currency question. Between Senator Thurman's bold for inflation and the Tilden ciphers the Democrats are losing ground with the country.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.)

Why the Republicans Won.—The Republicans won, all around the horizon, not because it was managed this way or that, not because it was smarter or sharper than its adversaries, not because its leaders worked harder or spent more money. It was because it was right.

From the Wheeling Register (Dem.)

The Scattered Butlerites.—Ben. Butler will gather up what is left of him, very much after the method employed by the jockey after his horse ran away with his jagger—he concluded that a rake was the only effective instrument of getting the fragments together, It looks as though a fine tooth comb would not be out of place in rescuing the scattered Butlerites.

From the Buffalo Express (Rep.)

Good Cause for Thanksgiving.—We reprint the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation this morning, feeling that it will be read with renewed interest and with a more grateful sense of its fitness—now that elections is over.

From the Toledo Commercial (Rep.)

Sustained Its Noble Record, &c.—The old party which has borne the brunt of so many battles has sustained its well-earned reputation as the party of patriotism, loyalty, good government and sound financial ideas, and it is especially gratifying to know that the elections of the 5th of November, 1878, have done nothing to detract from its noble record.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Republican Party Rising.—The result has shown that the Republican party has renewed its strength; that the Greenback party has culminated, and the Democratic party, having cast off all pretense of principle to amalgamate with the Greenbackers, will decline with them. All these signs show that the Republican party is rising, and that it will sweep the country at the next election of President and Congress.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

The Rag Baby Dead.—In the West, as in the East, the cause of honest money upheld by the Republican party has triumphed over all the efforts of the fiatists. Resumption is coming within sixty days, and the verdict of the people, rendered yesterday, forbids any further attempts on the part of Congress to keep the people from having for their currency hereafter gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder. The rag baby is dead as a door nail.

From the Boston Herald (Ind.)

Greenback Strength in Massachusetts.—It would be a great mistake to take General Butler's vote as the strength of the Greenback party in Massachusetts. It includes all the discontented from every cause, and a considerable following of the people who admire the General for his wit and audacity. It is a matter of doubt whether there are over ten thousand real Greenbackers in the State

From the Columbus Dispatch (Ind.)

The Press Deserves the Credit.—The Republican press forced both parties to face the financial question. It declared for honest money and for resumption according to the terms of the law. It deprecated any weakening and repudiated any step toward compromise. It placed resumption on the high ground of business honor and honesty. This was an appeal that went to the popular heart, and convinced popular understanding.

From the Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

These results will have a marked effect upon the country, and will seriously modify the politics of the future. They will settle the financial policy of the country, and settle it properly. Discussion has disclosed the fact that the American people can as readily grasp and apply financial principles as any other, and that there is no danger of being permanently misled by fallacy or dishonesty.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

After all shall have been said that can be said about Republican frauds, the fact will remain that the victory is the fairly expressed judgment of the people of Pennsylvania. * * * It needs no reading between the lines to get at the verdict. Cameron is the chosen man for Senator; Hoyt is the choice for Governor; Quay is confirmed in his title to the Recorder's office; Kehoe is rescued from the gibbet, and the Democracy has received a persistently invited defeat. Such is the verdict of Pennsylvania as delivered yesterday.

London (Eng.) Times.

Sincere Satisfaction.—It is with very sincere satisfaction that we publish the results of the November elections in the United States. The gravity of the issues on which the electors had practically to decide could scarcely be overestimated, and there was some ground for apprehension that the caprice of the Democracy might turn the scale in favor of a reckless agitation and ruinous policy. Now, as often before, the good sense of the American people has come to the rescue just in time to save the country from the consequences of party plundering and the immorality of professional politicians.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

But One Issue.—There has been but one national issue in the elections—we set aside local quarrels and defeats—and that is the financial issue. The logic of the election can now easily be explained. In passing we will not neglect to say that a notice has also been filed upon the "National" party, the separate Greenback party, the third party under any name that is seeking to defeat the party that is the author of legislation against which complaint is made. The information is to the effected that the enemies of the Republican party must unite and not scatter. There must be no throwing away of votes hereafter.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Terrible Blow to Democracy.—The vote in Pennsylvania yesterday fairly reflects the vote in the other twenty-nine States that held elections. But for the impregnable position occupied by the Democratic party in the Southern States its financial heresies would have cost it dear in the loss of its majority in the House of Representatives. It is only saved by the skin of its teeth. The factional fight in New York was as disasterous in that State as open affiliation with the Greenbackers elsewhere. There is a manifest disposition to trust the Democratic party with the control of the National Government, but not under Captain Pendleton or any of his disciples.

New York Tibune (Rep.)

The Points Settled.—It is a splendid victory for honest money. It is the public verdict about frand. It is the public verdict upon the course of the Democratic party in power. It is the Northern verdict on the attitude of the South. On the whole, the judgment of the Northern people is that the destinies of the country are still safest in the hands of the party that freed the slaves, preserved the Union, and stands now the bulwark of the National honor, and the champion of rational finance. Yesterday's work made this judgment plain. We may now confidently hope that the work of 1880 will make it plainer still. For the first time since the inauguration of President Hayes there is good reason to think that he may have a Republican successor.

The *Watchman* growls because we like Mr. Cameron. Well, we're glad we have a man like Mr. Cameron in our party. If our friends had as shrewd a man in their ranks, probably we wouldn't have such an easy time at lambasing them. Cameron can kerflumix the opposition every morning before breakfast, and ask for a ten-acre field to conquer before dinner.

Newspaper Jottings.

—There are 385 newspapers published in Iowa.

—The Bradford (Pa.) *Breeze* has ceased to exist.

—The *Advocate*, of Meadville, Pa., has ceased publication,

—The Beatrice (Neb.) *Courier* has become a Greenback organ.

—The Sharon (Pa.) *Daily Times* is dead, after a very brief existence.

—Theodore Ruffin is the new city editor of the *Times*, of Portsmouth, Va.

—The New York *Dramatic News* has been enlarged from eight to twelve pages.

—Wm. A. Rowland has bought and commenced editing the Mansfield (O.) *Advertiser.*

—The Newark (Del.) *Ledger* has changed hands. L. Theo. Esling is the new publisher.

—The 20,000 volumes composing the library of the late Cardinal Antomeli are about to be sold.

—The police official paper in England and Ireland is called the *Hue and Cry.*

—Mr. C. F. Palmer has purchased of Messrs. Elliot & Sons, the *Banner*, Westervelt, O.

—L. J. Cannan has relinquished his position as local editor of the Sullivan County (Pa.) *Democrat.*

—George Edgar Montgomery has succeeded M. Schwab as dramatic critic of the New York *Times.*

—In thirty-seven years, *Punch*, of London, has had only three editors-in-chief and three leading artists.

—The *Local News*, of West Chester, Pa., has been enlarged by adding one and a half inches to each column.

—E. S. Calvert and L. A. Etchison have assumed editorial control of the College Station (Me.) *Independent Farmer.*

—It is estimated that 550 publications, more or less, concerning Dante have been issued within the seven years dating from July, 1870 to July, 1877.

—Twelve thousand different works have been published in regard to the American war. A good deal of this war literature first saw the light in Europe, but the bulk appeared in the United States.

—Mr. Charles Mathews has undertaken to write a life of the late Chas. Dickens, based upon matterial supplied by the executrix, including, for the early years of his life, an autobiography prepared for publication by Mr. Mathews.

—The conversion of the *Daily Nationalist*, Paterson, N. J., from a Greenback to Democratic organ occasioned consideradle excitement in that city last week. It appears, from the accounts given, that Saturday the 26th ult., Gen. Hoxsey, the editor, had written the leader and waiting until he got a few copies of the paper went home, he living at some distance from the town. After the General had gone the publisher stopped the the press, destroyed the copies printed and taking out the Greenback matter and ticket, substituted the Democratic ticket and a leader promising to support the latter ticket. The General on his return to Paterson Monday morning, hearing of the change, was indignant and announced his intention of starting another paper.

—Joseph McDonnell, editor of the Paterson (N. J.) *Labor Standard*, was recently indicted and tried for libel. He was charged with having called certain workmen in a Paterson mill "scabs," and numerous witnesses were examined. During the trial the court house was thronged with workmen in sympathy with McDonnell. The jury, after being out thirty-six hours, were called in, and they declared that an agreement was impossible. They were informed by the court that they must retire and agree upon a verdict. In about twelve hours they returned with a verdict convicting McDonnell. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, which was at once paid by the workmen of that city. While the jury were out the court house was besieged by a turbulent throng, one of whom fired a pistol in the room where the jury were but no one was hurt; several of the rioters were arrested.

Poetry.

"BECKY MILLER."

Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!
I don't lofe you now, not von small leetle bit,
My dream was played oud, so please got up and git,
Your false-headed ways I can't go long mit,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vas all der young voomans so false-headed like you,
Mit a face nice und bright und a heart black und blue,
Und all der vhile schwearin you lofed me so true,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Vy vonce I dought you vas a sthar vay up high,
I like you so better as gogonut pie,
But, oh, Becky Miller! you seem now a big lie—
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

You dook all der bresents vat I did present,
Yes, gobbled up every blamed von vat I sent,
All der vhile mit annuder young rooster you vent;
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Ven I first found oud dot you's such a big lie,
I didn't know vedder to schmudder or die,
But now, by der jingo! I don't often gry,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

Don't try to make bleef you vas sorry aboud—
I don't bleef a dings vat comes out of your moud,
Und beside I don't care, for now you're blayed out,
Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

As, one by one, these Autumn leaves, descending
To droop and die,
In rustled murmurs, breathe one soft unending
Sad threnody.

Till branch and bough, whereon no vestige
Of summer bloom, lingers
Trace out upon the sky, with withered fingers,
Their wintry doom;

So, one by one, these earthly hopes we cherish,
More dearly prized,
Perchance, than heaven itself—fall off and perish
Unrealized.

And leaves us, with life's winter o'er us stealing
And skies o'ercast,
With bared and outstretched arms for help appealing
To heaven at last.

Our Story Teller.

Hallow Eve.

A gray, lowering sky; sodden earth, matted with wet leaves; lines of melancholy trees bent away from the east by blasts of fierce wind laden with chilly rain; in the distance, masses of black evergreens; framing in this picture, skeleton vines that clung around the window and wrestled dismally with the wind. It is no wonder that a pair of blue eyes gazing out on the scene were turned discontentedly away or that their owner drew near the fire for comfort, as she said, with a shiver.

"Oh, Bertha, what an afternoon! It seems sixteen hours long! When do you suppose papa will be well enough to go to the city?"

"I'm sure I don't know, Lucy. This kind of weather won't benefit rheumatism;" and the young lady who spoke went on energetically reeling off her crimson wools. "The doctor says he's improving; but he can't move about much; he still lets Martin dress him."

"He'd be better away from here; these country places are enough to give any one the horrors when autumn storms begin. And this place is so isolated! I do wish papa would sell it," she concluded with another disconsolate glance at the long line of rain-washed avenue.

"Why, Lucy Morris! Sell the place he was born and brought up in! I believe papa reverences every timber in this old house."

"There are plenty to reverence, then. It's the biggest and ghostliest and dullest place that every was. I hate great dusky rooms all finished in oak, with black massive pieces of furniture, and perfect shrouds of curtains, and tiers of family portraits painted in the year one!"

"Stop railing, Lucy. While papa lives he will always spend his summers here. You and I can endure it if it is a little dismal."

"It's winter now almost. It's the very last day of October to-day, and still storming as hard as ever."

"Yes; if it rains and blows like this, the servants' Hallow-eve will be tempestuous."

"What are the servants going to do?" was the interested query.

"Oh, they're going to a Hallow-eve celebration in the village, to be gone all night. I suppose they would go in the face of a tempest. Even Martin was asking leave of papa this morning."

"Why, Bertha, I don't think it's safe. Only papa and we two left in this lonesome place, and papa laid up—"

"Don't be a ghost, Lucy. Nothing ever happens here. In all my experience of T——village it has been as peaceful as Eden."

"That's because it's so far out of the world," was the rather spiteful rejoinder.

"Maybe. It did occur to me Martin had better stay, but papa laughed at the idea. 'Let him get me to bed,' he said, 'and come back in time to get me out in the morning, and I want nothing more of him.' So that was decided."

"Oh, see here!" and Lucy sat upright, in sudden eagerness; "wouldn't it be fun to try some Hallow-eve magic? Did you ever do it?"

"Never but once—at school," said her sister, with a laugh. "We got five marks apiece then for being found heating lead over the gas at eleven o'clock at night."

"Heating lead? Oh, I know; you drop it in cold water, and it hardens into some shape. What shape did yours have?"

"I don't know that it had any I soppose we were all to be old maids."

"Bertha, don't be so dreadfully practical. Put down your work, and help me think of some magic for this evening. It will amuse me, at any rate."

"Why, my dear, I'm perfectly willing. And I'm more than willing to put away my work, for it's five o'clock; time to dress for dinner."

"Bertha, don't you believe any of this magic ever came true afterwards?"

Miss Morris turned round and laughed at her sister's solemn countenance. "I've heard girls say it did. Of course I didn't believe it."

"Don't you know Aunt Allice tells a story of spreading a table at midnight, and lighting candles with nine pins stuck in them at regular distances; and before the flame reached the ninth pin, Uucle Jasper walked in and sat down opposite."

"Oh, that's true enough. He knew she was going to do it. He almost frightened her out of her wits, though. And, Lucy, if it's all the same to you, I don't think I'll leave the doors unlocked to-night for our future husbands to walk in."

"Oh, no, no, Bertha!" and Lucy turned pale at the very idea. "But we might try something. I don't want to eat eggs full of salt or burn ears of corn; It's not exciting. One of the girls at Madam Durange's school told me she went down cellar backward at midnight with a hand-mirror and a candle. When she reached the foot of the stairs she was to look in the glass and see—"

"The irresistible he, of course. What did she see—the cellar walls?"

"No; she declares she saw Henry Marvell's face. And she was married to him in less than a year."

"That was a marvel indeed. Do you want me to try the cellar experiment?"

"I'd try it myself if I dared;" and Lucy's pretty face looked doubtful, as she sat tapping the rug with her slipper.

"Don't you dare? I'll mount guard at the head of the stairs."

"That would spoil it. There must be no one in the room above. And the descent is begun at the first stroke of twelve. I believe I will try it."

"You'll feel less inclined at midnight, with this wind wailing around the house. What am I to do?"

"Why, let me see. Milly Durell told me some other things. One was something like the cellar one—to eat an apple before a mirror in an empty room while the clock is striking twelve."

"What, finish the apple before the twelve strokes are done?"

"No, no; don't finish at all unless you like, but eat while the clock is striking."

"Very good. I won't attempt astronomic feats, but the rest is easy. There's no mirror in the kitchen, however."

"Don't I tell you you musn't be in the kitchen, and that's the scene of my experiment. You must be in a lonely room. The east parlor would do. Go eat your apple before one of the big mirrors there."

"Very well. If your courage holds out long enough to attempt the cellar feat. I'll try the other. Now get dressed if you mean to. I must go to papa."

Since Mr. Morris's last attack of rheumatism, dinner had been served in his sitting-room up-stairs. There, as usual, it was laid to-night.

A social dinner they had, so pleasant that when desert was removed, and the clock struck eight, Mr. Morris showed no inclination to retire. He was unusually loquacious that evening. Stories of college life and travels succeeded one another, until Bertha's attention was attracted by the evident impatience of Martin.

"Papa," she said, finally, "I suppose Martin wants to go. The servants are all to be off at half-past nine, and it will take an hour to get you to bed."

Rather testily the old gentlemen agreed to be wheeled back to his chamber.

"Hallow-eve parties are foolery," he grumbled. "Well, well, Bertha, let the servants see that everything is fast, and bring you the keys. Good-night, good-night, my dears. I'll ring if I want anything. Now that duced wind has gone down, I expect a quiet night."

At half past ten the house was still. And the two young ladies sat by their dressing-room fire ready to begin what Bertha called "conjurations."

"See what a calm night it is," the latter remarked, going to the window and drawing back the curtain. The sky was still filled with ragged masses of cloud, but, high above, a white October moon shone through watery mists. Below, the avenue and thickly wooded grounds stretched quiet and dim.

"Bertha, if we had some pieces of lead we might try melting them. It's an hour and a half before twelve, and we must keep awake somehow."

"I don't know as I have any lead. There's the shot in my riding skirt, but it would take too long to melt that."

Lucy mused. "We might scrape off a little from the outside. Any thing for fun. Where is the skirt?"

"In the closet. Ah!"

"What is it?" and Lucy faced round in surprise on her way to the wordrobe.

"Nothing. I fancied I saw some one moving down there in the shadows. It was only fancy," she finished, turning away.

"How do you know it was fancy? Suppose—"

"Lucy, for the second time I beg you not to be a goose! I could imagine I saw fifty people if I stared into the dark long enough. Rip the shot out of the skirt, and we'll go down to the kitchen."

To the kitchen they forthwith repaired, each carrying a lighted candle, and each with a ball of lead in her pocket; nor had Lucy forgotten her hand-glass. Half-way down the great staircase Bertha paused to laugh at the ridiculousness of their proceedings. Not so Lucy. Hurrying through the dark halls with cheeks as white as the shawl she wore, she rushed into the kitchen and hastily lighted the gas.

"Hurry and shut the door, Bertha. Is everything locked up down here?" with an apprehensive glance a the dusky corners of the room.

"I suppose so. I have the keys of the outer doors in my pocket. Why, Lucy, what's the matter?"

"Nothing. It seems so unnaturally still after the wind. I thought I heard a noise in that recess under the stairs." Her sister laughed again as she extinguished the candles and examined the fire in the range.

"It was only one of the future husbands, of course, Lucy. Do hunt up an iron spoon and get a basin of cold water while I try to scrape this lead."

Lucy presently forgot everything in her interest in the lead experiment. After tedious scrapings she managed to melt the mineral in a spoon, and dropped it into water, where it immediately hardened into incomprehensible shapes.

"Those are fishes and crowns. Yon're going to see low and high life, Lucy. You'll espouse a fisherman and a king."

"Don't be foolish. I'll try again."

Again and again she did, with no better success. But when Bertha in her turn, dropped the lead, there was a cry of surprise from both girls. The rude resemblance of a musket lay in the water. Bertha fished it out with a laugh.

"Fate speaks. I'm to marry the son of a gun."

"Try again, Bertha. Let's see if it comes again."

Bertha complied. This time it certainly was no musket. It was a nondescript appearance, three cornered and pointed.

"A soldier's cap!" cried Lucy, with a little scream of delight. "A soldier's cap with a plume! What makes your cheeks so red, Bertha?"

"The fire, I suppose," was the cool answer, as Bertha arose and shook out her silken skirts.

"And not the thought of our friend Colonel Dudley?"

"Lucy, you're positively ridiculous;" but this time there was no doubt about her blushing. "See," she went on, hastily, "It's getting near twelve. Are you going down cellar?"

Lucy's cheeks grew a shade paler. The speaker had walked over to a door in a dim corner and thrown it wide open.

"Are you going in the east parlor?"

"I suppose I am. I must find an apple somewhere."

"You've forgotten the key. It's up stairs."

"That's true; but the lock on the east parlor door is broken. I spoke to papa, but he said it was no matter. Here are some apples," she continued, emerging from a closet. Now my soldier will have a chance to appear. Do I say over anything to myself while I eat the apple?—any incantation?"

"No; you just eat, and begin at the first stroke of twelve."

"And I see somebody looking over my shoulder. I'm afraid he'll have horns, Lucy."

The one addressed uttered a little cry of terror.

"Oh, Bertha, I'm scared to death now. I'll never dare go into the cellar. Let's give it up and go to bed."

"What a little coward! Lucy, there's nothing in the cellar—only it's dark."

Lucy only looked shudderingly down the black stairway. "I don't know what makes me so nervous. If I should see anything—"

"Suppose you go to the east parlor, and let me go down there?"

"Go through those halls into that great ghostly room! Never!"

"Well, as I said before, you're a little coward," remarked her sister, scornfully. "Sit down here by the fire, then, and wait for me."

"Oh, Bertha, don't go! Suppose you should see something terrible!" moaned superstitious Lucy.

"Lucy, I'm surprised at you. There's my future husband waiting under the stairs. You heard him, you know. He'll come out and follow me to the seat parlor, and I shall see how he looks." And Bertha, who seemed possessed of the very spirit of mischief, laughed heartily, as her sister covered her face with a cry. "Just let me see the thing through. I'll be back soon." And shutting the door at the last words, she commenced her pilgrimage through the halls, feeling so completely indifferent to the ghostly influences of the time and occasion that she even hummed a tune as she went.

White squares of moonlight lay on the floor and walls opposite the great windows when she came into the main hall and passing along to the front, paused for a moment at the entrance of the east parlor. As she stood there the old clock gave warning of twelve; she now threw the door wide and went in.

It was, as Lucy had said, a great, ghostly room. Everything in it was black and massive; heavy curtains fell before the lofty windows; dim pictures of ancestors and ancestresses started out of the gloom like phantoms as the candle's flickering rays penetrated the gloom. Two great mirrors were set in the wall opposite each other. The chill air of the room made the new comer shiver as she walked round a high black cabinet, set down her candle on the slab before the nearest mirror, and felt in her pocket for the apple.

"I wonder if any of

'These knights and these dames
Come down from their frames'

and walk the house at the witching hour of midnight?" Bertha soliloquized, surveying the portrait of a bewigged gentleman in a flowered silk doublet, who seemed to be eyeing her with interest from the wall behind.

A healthy disbelief in the supernatural is an excellent steadier of the nerves. Not many young ladies would have commenced eating as coolly as Bertha did when the first stroke of twelve rang through the house. She was rather ashamed of the stillness of the proceeding, and laughed at her own reflection, standing in modern furbelowed dress, apple in hand, beneath those ancient pictures.

Three, four, five, six. Still no stir, no appearance. Still her eyes vainly explored the shadowy space behind her, doubly reflected in the twain mirrors. "Look over your right shoulder all the time," Lucy had said. What was it that at the stroke of seven suddenly drew her gaze, as by magnetic attraction, to the left, and gave he a curious, uneasy sensation as of some one watching her, or of another presence in the room? There was nothing in the parlor. Ah! but in the glass behind her was mirrored the door through which she had come. It was hidden from her as she stood by the bulky black cabinet; but in the mirror's depth she saw plainly a crouching form appear for an instant in the gloom of that doorway, and an ugly, sinister face look in. Another instant and it was gone; and Bertha's heart seemed to stop beating, and the apple fell to the floor.

It was a wonder she did not scream in her first surprise. She was not afraid of the dead, but she certainly was of the living, and the shock caused by that momentary glance made her faint and cold with terror. Mechanically she picked up the apple. No ghost could have been whiter than she as she faced the mirror again.

How much thinking can be done in a second! It seemed to Bertha that an age was compressed into the time occupied by the last four strokes of twelve. The first glance had shown her the whole peril of the situation. Two girls and a helpless old man in a lonely house two miles from a village, and at least one from the nearest neighbor! One robber already in the house, probably another outside—for she leaped at once to the conclusion that she had really seen a figure lurking in the shrubbery. How many more might be about she dared not think, but that the one in the hall had just followed her she had no doubt. She shuddered at the remembrance of her own light words uttered not ten minutes ago: "He will follow me into the east parlor, and I shall see how he looks."

What was to be done? There were no firearms in the house but her father's pistols, and she doubted if those were in a condition to use, for Mr. Morris's careless, improvident security was too well known to his family. Her father asleep above with unlocked doors—scarcely an inner lock in the house was in order—Lucy waiting for her in the kitchen (she would not dare give her sister any hint of her fearful discovery). What a position! Would the burglars be satisfied with the silver below stairs? No, surely; there was jewelry and money to tempt them in the chambers. And if her father were aroused, as he was sure to be, there might be murder as well as robbery. Oh, what should she do? And how should she go through the halls again with that uncanny follower, who no doubt had been listening grimly to all their nonsense in the kitchen about Hallow-eve magic?

It was all she could do to keep up an appearance of indifference as she closed the east parlor door and began to retrace her steps. It seemed as if that crouching figure were ready to spring upon her from every shadowy corner. Still she compelled herself to move slowly, and even to go on eating the apple. Anything was better than to excite suspicion. When she came under the dark recess under the stairs, she dared not glance that way, but listening as she passed, with hearing quickened by apprehension, she was certain she heard a stealthy movement. Again it required an effort to control the impulse to run and scream. She did close the kitchen door rather hastily, and came into Lucy's presence with a face so different from the one with which she left it that the latter exclaimed:

"Oh, Bertha! you're white as a sheet!"

"White? Nonsense! I'm only cold. The room was like a tomb."

"Bertha"—Lucy's voice dropped to an awe-stricken whisper—"did you see anything?"

"I saw all I expected to see—the walls and furniture. I didn't see anything else," was the unnecessarily loud reply.

"You didn't? Oh dear!" said inconsistent Lucy. "Well, then, let's go to bed."

"Don't go just yet," Bertha said, feeling that she must gain time somehow.

"I must. I'm dreadfully worn out."

"Well, then, you'll have to go alone. I shall stay up a while."

"Why, what for? How unreasonable!"

What for, indeed! Bertha's brain was in such a whirl that she thought she was going crazy as she sat by the fire, trying to warm her trembling hands.

"Let's try some more magic," she said desperately. "Hallow-eve only comes once a year. I don't feel in the least sleepy. Let's roast some chestnuts. That will be good fun."

"Chestnuts? Those that were gathered were all left outside in the storehouse. I know, for I wanted some to-day and it rained too much to get them."

An idea darted into Bertha's head. She rose to her feet, saying, in careless tones, still intended for the listener, who she was sure was just outside the kitchen door, "Well, come and get them now, then."

"Go out of doors at this time? Have you lost your wits? For mercy's sake, what makes you speak so loud?" she ended, querulously.

Something in her sister's face checked her here, and brought her to her feet in obedience to an imperative motion from the litter, who already had the key of the outer door in her hand.

"Why should you be afraid?" Bertha said, forcing a laugh. "Nothing ever happens here. It's bright moonlight. We'll lock the door and be back in a few minutes with the chestnuts." And again a look checked the query on Lucy's white lips.

In another moment they were both outside. Then without a word of explanation Bertha seized her sister's hand, saying, in an agitated whisper, "Don't stop to ask why. Run with me as fast as you can!" and she started swiftly down a side path, almost dragging her half paralyzed sister with her.

If they were only not followed at once! It seemed to Bertha the only chance lay in gettting help or in drawing the robbers away in pursuit. She knew that the outlaw in the house would soon discover their flight, but she was most apprehensive of the accomplice concealed outside.

On she went at desperate speed, under wet branches and oversodden ground. Lucy kept at her side with difficulty. But just as they struck the main avenue near the street gate Bertha looked behind, and this time could not suppress a cry of alarm. A man's figure was dashing down through the moonlight in full pursuit. Lucy looked also, uttered a scream of terror, tore her hand from her sister's, and rushed away among the thick trees on the right. Bertha did not stop. She knew the man would not follow Lucy. He would pursue the one running toward the village, and stop her at all hazards. And the nearest house was at the cross roads, a mile away.

She had been a famous runner in her girlhood. Remembering that her pursuer was heavy and thickest, she took courage as she sped like an arrow along the lonely moonlit road. On and on, past woods, past fields, past meadows she ran as she had neve run before, still spurred to fresh efforts by the quick footfalls behind.

The distance never seemed so great. The robber kept close in her rear. It seemed ages before she reached the tree that marked the half mile. Would she never come in sight of the cottage at the cross rroads? And oh, suppose the people were away! But no; they were Americans—Hallow-eve would be nothing to them. And she ran on with renewed energy, though her breath came in painful gasps, and the stones cut through her thin, soaked slippers.

On and on. Still the man behind held his own, and even seemed to gain at times. Her brain whirled, her feet faltered, but the next turn would bring her in sight of the cottage, so again she took heart.

But her pursuer was also desperate. Despite her exertions he came nearer and nearer. She could hear his muttered curses and hard drawn breath as she struggled on, still many rods distant from the cottage gate. Oh, better die than be caught and be at the mercy of that ruffian!

It was just then that she became aware of another sound, sharp and distinct, ringing through the night silence—the tramp of a horse on one of the cross-roads. It was surely approaching. With her last reserves of breath she uttered a wild scream for help that brought a volley of oaths from the miscreant, who had seemed to be almost overtaking her.

The tramp changed to a gallop. Faster and faster it came on, and presently a rider dashed around the corner. Bertha recognized the tall form bending forward in the saddle, the eager gray eyes, and martial bearing. "Colonel Dudley!" she cried, and the next moment only saved herself from falling by grasping the fence. Her deliverer was off his horse in a moment, uttering an exclamation of wonder.

"Miss Morris! Miss Bertha! What does this mean?"

It was not so easy to tell. Her pursuer had dashed into the woods at the first sight of the colonel, and she was near fainting; nevertheless she managed to make the situation understood. The colonel wasted no words. He simply took her in his arms and carried her to the cottage door, around which his sturdy knocks soon brought the entire family.

"Mr. Johnson, get your gun and saddle your horse and follow me to our neighbor Morris's. There are robbers in his house. Bring your sons with you, or let them come on foot. Meanwhile your wife must take care of this young lady;" and before any one had recovered from their astonishment, the Colonel was off, riding at a great pace down the road.

Bertha was too much exhausted to be vividly conscious of anything during the hour that followed. She let the women take care of her, but did not attempt to answer questions or to move until one of the sons of the family came riding back in haste.

"It's all right," retorted this messenger, "leastways the robbers is gone and nobody's hurt. But the young lady was found fainted out under the trees, and the silver's all taken. The feller in the house didn't have time to take no more. I'm to ride to town and get the village out to hunt him and the feller that run after you."

To use the conventional phrase, Bertha woke the next morning and found herself famous. The whole village was agog, and the greatest efforts were being made to capture the robbers. The carriage and horses were at the door waiting to take her home. There everything was in confusion. Lucy was in bed, and Mr. Morris, in a state of wild excitement, was actually dressed and down stairs. It appeared that Colonel Dudley had found a back window open and the robbers gone, and that Mr. Morris, aroused and mistaking the Colonel himself for a burglar, had actually crawled to the head of the stairs and shot an him, fortunately without effect.

Bertha had hard work to restore the distracted household to order. Late that evening, when Colonel Dudley rode over to announce the capture of the burglars and the regaining of most of the silver, the elder Miss Morris was still occupied with her father, whose efforts had brought on an agonizing attack of rheumatism. From Lucy's lips, however, the Colonel heard the whole story of Bertha's adventure, and it is needless to say that he was greatly amused and amazed.

"So you dared not go into the cellar, Miss Lucy?" he said, rather quizzically. "Were you not tempted by the possible sight of your true-love?"

"To tell the truth, I had been too unsuccessful with the lead. Bertha, I suppose, was curious to see if Fortune would smile upon her again."

"What was your sister's fortune?" Colonel Dudley asked, a little too eagerly. "What shape did the lead take for her?"

"The shape of a soldier's cap and a musket," was the demure reply.

When the nine days' wonder of the attempted robbery had been talked over, the little village had another sensation, which was a matrimonial engagement between the two principal actors in that night's drama—Colonel Dudley and Miss Bertha Morris. And the first present which the bride expectant received from her fiance was two little gold charms for a watch chain—one a tiny musket, the other an old-fashioned three-cornered soldier's cap.

Great Britain's Troubles.

It is now evident that Great Britain is doomed to pass through a financial crisis, greater, perhaps, in the magnitude of distress to its people and depletion of its industries, than the panic through which we are passing has been to our country. The failure of the Glassgow bank, which was a great calamity in itself, a crushing calamity to the mercantile firms which went down with it, an appalling calamity to the victimized shareholders who have ruin and beggary staring them in the face in consequence of their unlimited liability for the enormous debts of the broken bank, is likely to prove almost as calamitous to all the great branches of Scotch Industry. The important shipbuildlng industries, the important coal and iron industries, with the vast associated industries which gave employment to hosts of machinists, boiler makers, millwrights, pattern makers, engineers, and other classes of skilled laborers, have tumbled into derangement, mutiny and confusion. These establishments, says the New York *Herald*, had long been staggering under burdens which they could not stand under when they were struck with the sudden disaster which has for the last three weeks occupied the attention of the commercial world. The protracted stagnation of business which for several years has borne so heavily on British trade had already weakened every great interest in that country. In this debilitated condition a shock which could easily have been withstood in prosperous times has a shattering and damaging effect. It compels all the great industrial establishments to haul in their sails and curtail expenses in a desperate attempt to save themselves from utter wreck. But the laborers resist every attempt to reduce their wages, and have now madly plunged into an entensive and concerted system of strikes. So far as we can judge at this distance, no movement was ever so mistimed and suicidal. Low prices, contracted markets and the high rates of interest consequent on the recent blow to confidence render it impossible for the establishments to go on without retrenchment of expenses, and the prospect is that the strikers, after exhausting the funds of their societies, will find themselves in a condition of utter helplessness and and distress. Bad as the immediate situation is, the outlook for the future is even more gloomy and depressing. The prosperity of Great Britain, which has been so brilliant and wonderful, seems to have culminated several years ago, and to be now on a declivity which slopes toward extinction. There was never a nation whose prosperity was so artificial as that of Great Britain. It was not self-subsistent; it rested entirely on her command of foreign markets. Rivals are growing up which threaten to take these markets from her, and the loss of her markets will bring inevitable financial ruin. In a desperate effort to retain them by mere cheapness, her products have deteriorated in quality, and the perpetual strikes of her laborers are more and more crippling her ability to undersell the rivals who are crowding her in the markets of which she used to have a monopoly. Her decline will, of course, be a long and and slow process, but she is already on the descent toward the condition in which she will find herself in the early part of the next, if not before the close of the present century.—*Farmers' Friend.*

A boy of 10 and a girl of 8 eloped from Brookline, Mass., and went to Boston, where they soon got lost in the crooked streets. Their expectation was to get married and live in a fine house somewhere. The reality was a spanking.

Items of Interest.

England gets half her wheat abroad.

Australia has been afflicted with a horse disease of a novel type. It is very fatal.

There are 7,000 workmen employed in Tokio, Japan, in making safety matches alone.

"Look at the baste, wid his two toothpicks sthicking out av his mouth!" is how the first sight of an elephant affected Bridget Muldoon.

An elephant butted the end out of a car on a Kentucky railroad, fell with his forelegs astride the couplings, broke his tusk, and had a foot cut off.

Worshipers who disagreee with their clergymen in Windom, Minn., can walk up the pulpit stairs and knock him down, but it costs him $5.

An Iowa paper gives a thrilling account of the effort of a young man to take home a widow and three swarms of bees at the same time in a wagon.

Between 1368 and 1628 there were forty periods of famine in the provinces of China, which are now suffering with a similar calamity. In ten of these the record reports that human flesh was eaten.

At Hartlepool, recently, a man gave himself up to be returned to his regiment and punished for desertion. This is the only way in which he can identify himself as the heir to a fortune of £35,000.

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SUMMER.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	10 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Williamsport	2 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
" arr at	Renoo	4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 30 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 14 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 58 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 35 a m
ACCO'M. Leaves	Renovo	7 55 a m
" arr. at	Lock Haven	10 40 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 47
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 50
East Tyrone	7 15	8 57
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 39
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Miscellaneous.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. 9 42

HEAL THYSELF

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10-2 1y

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 44 4t

NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

STILL AHEAD!!

BEATS ALL.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

ROOMY.

Self-Threading.

THE LEADING MACHINE OF THE AGE.

Call at the

Music Store.

FOR SALE BY

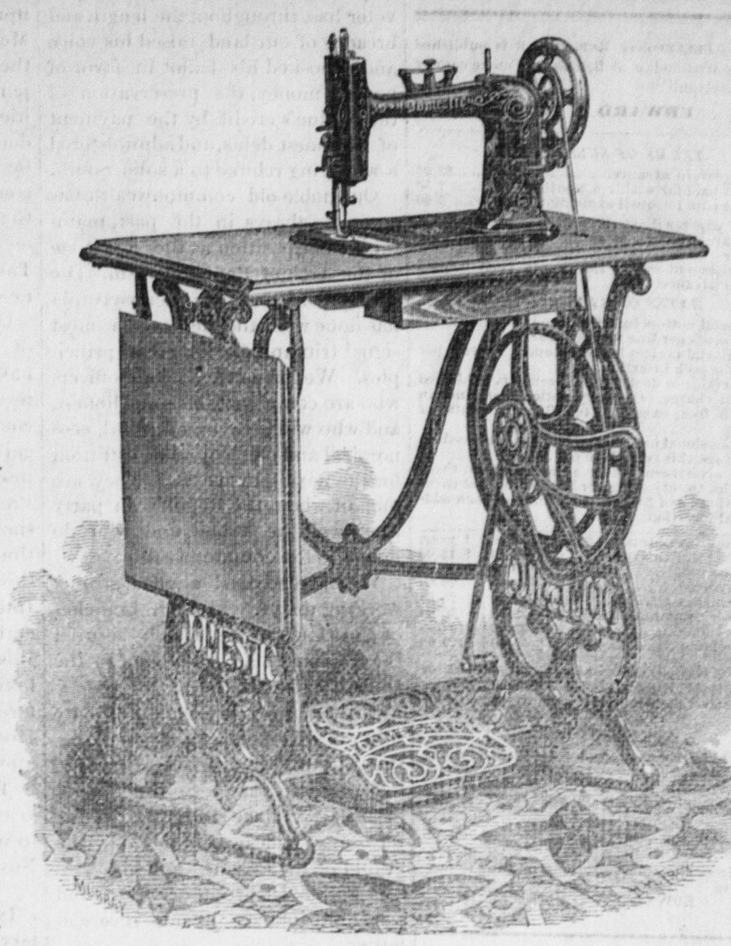
Bunnell & Aikens,

Dealers in

Pianos, Organs

AND

Sewing Machines.



N. B.—Persons selecting a machine and taking it away get an agents percentage off. Save your mone

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 28-1

Miscellaneous.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,

10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN, DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,

Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

Ear Diseases.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's Book on Deafness and diseases of the Ear and their proper treatment—especially Running Ear. How to get immediate relief from all the unpleasantness of this disease, and a perfectly harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have. Sent free to all. Address DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa. 41-4w

25 FANCY CARDS with name, 10c., Plain or Gold. 150 styles. Agt's outfit 10cts. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. 44-4w

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.

Valentines & Co.

HAVE LAID IN A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES:

Tea, per pound	40 cents
Coffee, per pound	20 cents
Soap, per cake	4 cents
Syrup, per gallon	60 cents

SALT IS LOWER THAN EVER—A Car Load just received.

Wanted---1000 Bushel Potatoes

Will pay the HIGHEST market price for Butter and Eggs.

Humes' Block, - Bellefonte, Pa.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

DEALERS IN

PLATED WARES, WALTHAM WATCHES,

—AND—

IMPORTED FANCY GOODS.

The citizens of Bellefonte and Vicinty are cordially invited to visit our store.

INQUIRIES AND ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Goods sent on approval by express. 10 40 13

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

ALL aboard for Salt River!

STENGER's defeat for Congress is a merited rebuke.

WE cannot refrain from saying again, "Hurrah for Hoyt!"

THE North has spoken against the payment of rebel claims, no tariff and the Democratic party.

ALECK MCCLURE bites his finger nails and swears by the eternal he is routed. It looks that way, Mac.

THE London *Daily News* is of the opinion that Secretary Evart's case in regard to the Fishery question has some force in it.

A. T. STEWART's body was stolen from the family vault in New York one night last week. The estate is willing to spend $100,000 for the detection and punishment of the ghouls.

THE counsel of Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso, requested a day's time to prepare for defense, but the tribunal refused the delay. The counsel will appeal to the high court.

MATTERS are looking all right for the Presidency in 1880. The States carried by the Republicans in October and November this year cast 205 electoral votes. It only requires 185 to elect the next President. A solid North against a solid South is the conclusion.

THE citizens of New Orleans are making affidavits against the Democratic election managers, charging them with fraudulent counting, ballot-box stuffing, destruction of votes polled, etc. The alleged frauds involve the titles of the Congressmen from the First and Second districts, as well as of all successful candidates for city and parish offices.

R. S. BARKER, ESQ., of Lock Haven, whom the *Republican* calls "Old Longitude," because of his height, is elected Sheriff over Pete Smith, whose brother is an ex-Sheriff, ex-Mayor and at present an Associate Judge. We congratulate Mr. Barker upon his canvass against the one-man money power dominant in Clinton county. The result is a scathing rebuke to the Smiths, and a crack in the Ring slate.

THE victory in New York grows greater as the official returns come in. Danforth, Rep., for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will have over 19,000 majority in the State. The Greenback vote was very light, the official returns so far showing but 10,000 votes for that party. The Congressional delegation stands solidly at 25 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The Assembly will contain 94 Republicans, 32 Democrats and 2 Greenbackers. In the city the legislative delegation last year stood 19 Democrats to 2 Republicans; this year it stands 13 Democrats to 8 Republicans. In Brooklyn the legislative delegation last year was composed of 7 Democrats and 2 Republicans; this year it stands 6 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The large Republican majority in the Legislature is composed entirely of Roscoe Conkling's friends, so that he will be re-elected United States Senator without a contest.

Republicans of Centre County.

The political battle has been fought, and a grand Republican victory won. The honest, intelligent voter has, throughout the length and breadth of our land, raised his voice and deposited his ballot in favor of honest money, the preservation of the Nation's credit, by the payment of its honest debts, and administered a withering rebuke to a solid South.

Our noble old commonwealth has again, as always in the past, maintained her position as the Keystone of the Arch of Republicanism. The Republican party in Pennsylvania has done well, and achieved a most signal triumph for its great principles. We have elected State officers who are competent, able and honest, and who will give us a faithful, economical and efficient administration for the next four years. They are men of whom the Republican party may well be proud, and who do honor to the commonwealth.

We have secured a good, strong-working majority in both branches of the Legislature, which secured the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

But we, as a party, have not only won a brilliant victory by securing the triumph of our great principles, but our victory is also the greater because we have relegated to the pleasant shades of quiet life the "Child of the Circuit," and afforded him ample leisure to comfort and solace the old age of his reverend father.

We have not only defeated and demoralized the Bourbon Democracy everywhere, but we have demonstrated the fact that the intelligent and thoughtful voters of the country cannot be deceived into the support of the Greenback heresy, and of fiat money. Throughout the State the Greenback movement has proven a total failure, as its vote will scarcely reach the number polled by the party one year ago.

We regret that so many good Republicans in Centre county suffered themselves to be betrayed into supporting the Greenback State ticket. The result of the vote shows that Dill, in Centre county, received the full Democratic vote, which clearly evinces that all Democrats, or ninety-nine hundredths of them, who had pledged themselves to vote for Mason, went back on their pledges, and on the day of the election voted for Dill, and no doubt quietly chuckled over Republicans whom they had duped. Out of the 1,466 votes polled for Mason, about 1,400 of them came out of the Republican party in this county. We do not impugn their motives, nor doubt the honesty of their convictions on the question of Greenbackism, but we do think that our Republicans should begin to realize that whenever a movement is organized with Wm. H. Blair and some other Democrats at the head of it, that it inevitably means a sell. Whether it be Temperance, Greenback or anything else of a political nature. If our Republicans had not suffered themselves to be deceived by the Democratic-Greenbackers, Dill's majority in Centre county—over which the Democrstic rooster crows—would have been less than 400, which is all that the Democrats can command on a close canvass, and when Republicans do not stray after false gods.

This election should prove a wise and salutary lesson to the Republicans of Centre county, and encourage them to stand faithfully by their own organization. If we resolve to stand by our great party and its principles, and to work together for its and their success, it will be but a few years until Centre county must be redeemed from ring-rule, and the burdensome county taxation imposed thereby. Let Republicans then take heart and renew their fealty to the party and its principles, and resolve upon vigilance and continued faithful effort to secure their successful triumph, and ere long we will be able to overcome the meagre majority of the Democratic party in this county, which is only a little over three hundred, which is proven by the majorities of Gephart and Murray, their legislative ticket, over Gramly, who received the Greenback and Republican vote, but virtually only the solid Republican vote in the county.

With steady effort and honest devotion to our principles and party, triumph ere long will certainly be ours in this county.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

THE Czar of Russia is in ill health, and much anxiety is felt in the Royal household.

Mexican News.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings advices from the City of Mexico to October 30. The uprising of the people in the city of Merida, Yucatan, was not against the Federal authorities, as was reported, but against the State authorities, because the municipal levy was doubled. The difficulty was settled by the intervention of the officer commanding the Federal troops. General Escobedo has been liberated on parole because of his ill health. The sessions of Congress afford no news of importance. A proposition is being advanced to extend the term of President Diaz for two years, he having refused to serve a second term. Senor Zamacona, by his course in the United States, has gained such popularity that he is prominently spoken of as the next President of Mexico. This plainly shows that public opinion favors intimate and friendly relations with the United States. The proposed International Exhibition is being enthusiastically advocated. Senor Romere, the Minister of Finance, is taking measures to offer facilities to foreign exhibitors in the Custom Houses, and by exemption from taxation. The exhibition will probably be fixed upon for November of next year, as visitors will not be exposed to yellow fever in Vera Cruz after November 1st.

IN the kid glove cases the Secretary of the Treasury has decided, upon the report of Assistant Treasurer French, that the action of the Collector at New York be affirmed, leaving to importers any remedy they may have in the Courts. In the case of the steamers "Denmark" and and "England," seized for silk smuggling at New York, the Secretary has remitted all fines, penalties and forfeitures upon payment by the owners of $10,000 and costs.

BY careful estimates it is found that ex-Governor Curtin received over three thousand Republican votes in this district. This but further shows how fatally he was stabbed in the house of his friends.

THE Republican majority in Bellefonte was but twenty-eight. Governor Curtin received one hundred Republican votes in the North ward, yet Yocum received thirty-five majority in the borough.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Progress in Sunday-School Work.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Most of your readers are aware that I am still devoting all my time to Sunday-school work in this section of our State. It gives me pleasure to report some visible marks of progress in this branch of Christian effort.

First—It is everywhere evident that those who engage regularly in the study of the Bible realize God's promised blessings, temporal and spiritual. The young, especially, thus employed give unmistakable proofs of improvement in body, mind and heart.

Second—Wherever the people, old and young, become interested in consecutive Scripture study, there is always a readiness to receive gladly the preaching of the word.

Third—Union schools, that become denominational, are generally well cared for and furnished with needed supplies. Some schools, however, by remaining Union, at least for a while longer, would be better cared for by the American Sunday-School Union. From this society I shall always endeavor to furnish something for schools that cannot sufficiently provide for themselves, and especially now in the case of those who desire to continue through the winter.

Fourth—Four-fifths of all Sunday-schools of every name are now united in the study of the same Scripture lesson every Sunday. Fully two-thirds read the Scriptures responsively. More attention than ever is now given to memorizing the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. The united aid of all is needed now and always in behalf of the rising generation to save it for time and eternity. Yours in the work,

R. CRITTENDEN.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Now that the election is past, and Judge Mayer has been reelected President Judge of this district for another term by his fellow citizens, it would be but justice to himself to inform the anxious public, who have so cordially supported him, upon what grounds he saw fit, in the discharge of his official duties on the —— of May last, to grant license to John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe and Robert Taylor, of Philipsburg, after the Court, at its regular term in April last (Judge Orvis presiding), *refused to grant license to both of said parties.* This information will be gratifying to many voters who would not support Judge Mayer on account of his action in this matter, and it will be but justice to a large number who supported him with the *hope* that he *could and would* give a good reason for so doing when called upon to do so. Trusting this much desired information will be forthcoming, I am one of his many

SUPPORTERS.

Circular to the School Directors of Centre County.

GENTLEMEN: Public sentiment seeming to favor county uniformity of text-books, I have concluded to call a meeting of directors or delegates from each board of directors of the county during Institute week to take action upon this and other questions which may be of interest to the schools of our county. It is recommended that directors thoroughly discuss this subject at their meetings and make arrangements to be represented at the convention. County Institute will open on Tuesday, December 24th, and it is thought that Thursday, December 26th, would be the most suitable for Directors' day.

Among the advantages claimed for uniformity of books in the county the following seem to be the most important:

Books could be procured at much lower rates than under the present system.

At present nearly every district has a series of books different from that of all the other districts, and a family's moving across the line of a borough or township, necessitates the expense of a new outfit of books,—a heavy burden. And this burden falls generally on that class who are least able to support it. This fact, and the high price of books, are, in a great measure, the cause of non-attendance and imperfect classification; for many families are unable to purchase the necessary books, hence their children stay at home, or come with but half the number of books needed.

The following topics are also suggested for the consideration of the directors when assembled in convention:

Mode of selecting teachers; basis for grading teachers' salaries; improvement of school grounds; building and furnishing school-houses; school apparatus; visiting schools; making out annual reports.

H. MEYER, County Supt.
Rebersburg, Oct. 19.

Daring Robbery.

The robbery of Johnson's jewelry store, in New York, last Thursday, was one of the boldest ever committed. It occured in this manner: Shortly after 6 o'clock two men entered the store, one closed the door and the other, with a revolver, kept in their places Mr. Johnson, the proprietor, his clerk and a customer. The others then smashed the large plate-glass windows and packed in two bags the stock exposed. While they were thus engaged two others, armed with pistols, ordered the passers-by to move on. The property having been packed, the thieves, still protected by their companions, moved quickly to a butcher's cart in waiting at the corner and drove rapidly away. The two had held possession of the store, receiving a preconcerted signal, turned on the throng and fired their pistols in the air. A stampede of the people followed, and the thieves all made good their escape.

(Philadelphia North American.)

A LESSON AND EXHORTATION.—The result is a lesson and an exhortation. If nations desire to live, they, too, must deserve to live; and to deserve life they must be honest and positive. When a party lives only to succeed, it has lived too long. The only life worth living is a life full of activity trained against whatever is false and wrong. The Republican party was ushered into existence to fulfill precisely that purpose. Whenever it has forgotten its duty it has been rebuked by defeat. And though fidelity to principle has not given it uninterrupted success, no defeat has ever damped its ardor so long as it fought a square fight.

HONEY!—Why it is the purest sweet in the world. It is, and has been, used in the healing art, to the satisfaction of thousands, who can say ought of white, beautiful honey, gathered from the countless thousands of the splendid flowers that adorn our fields and gardens. HOREHOUND! What mother lives that is not acquainted with its virtues in banishing Coughs and Colds from the family; why it is so well known that every candy shop would lose its custom unless horehound candy occupied a place, and the most prominent position in every show-case. TAR looks black, and ladies raise their skirt for fear of getting their clothes soiled; yet it is the vegetable production of the beautiful pine tree that grows in our southern forests; and by the aid of chemistry it is found to contain medical qualities universally admitted by physicians of the highest standing. Its preserving qualities are well understood by every shipowner; and when contagion, disease and death infect their vessels they fumigate the polluted ship from stem to stern with tar, thus removing the demon of disease and death, insuring he health and life of every passenger on board. HONEY, HOREHOUND AND TAR, combined together, aided by science and the best chemical skill, form a remedy admitted by the most exerienced physicians as the best, most certain and harmless preparation every made for the *radical and speedy cure* of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and all Bronchial affections leading to Consumption, from which thousands are suffering. This valuable remedy is known as

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Prices 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Sold by all Druggists.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. 42-4t

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Lane, (Temperance) for Gov., 21; Shallcross, Lieut. Gov., 18; Parsons, Sec'y Int. Affairs, 13. Brown, Independent candidate for Sheriff, 38.

| | | Boroughs and Townships | | |

Address to the Republicans of Clearfield County.

We have fought the fight and victory perches upon our banners. The people of Pennsylvania have unmistakably said by their ballots that the Republican party that preserved the Union, gave liberty to all men within our borders, and granted free and equal rights to all men, can be safely entrusted with the interests of this commonwealth. We have elected our entire State ticket, defeating him among others who was "in the full bloom of vigorous manhood; ripe in experience and rich in virtue; born to toil and schooled in adversity; faithful to friends and fearless in duty: his life and his honors are alike a lesson and a legacy to every young man in Pennsylvania. And when the decree of the people shall have been recorded, and the aged minister shall *greet his son as Governor*, the child of the circuit, as executive of the State, will be true to the early training of his pious father and faithful to the interests and honor of the Commonwealth." May he enjoy "the full bloom of vigorous manhood" without the trouble and annoyances incident to the Gubernatorial chair. We sincerely hope that he may be still "loved at *home*," though his being "esteemed abroad" has been contradicted by the returns. We believe that his life "is a lesson to every young man." (Moral: Don't run for Governor against Hoyt.) The "decree has been recorded," and we hope that "the aged minister" has had a happy meeting with "the child of the circuit"—as happy as circumstances would permit—not being "executive of the state. A great mistake was made. The itinerant system of our Methodist friends allows a person to occupy one place for only *three* years; the new constitution of Pennsylvania fixes the Governor's term for *four* years.

We have defeated Andrew G. Curtin, that political renegade, for Congress. He once had the confidence of the Republicans of this Commonwealth, but the tempter (A. K. McClure) came and he fell. The promises of the ringsters to send him to Congress in return for his support of Dill, has not been fulfilled—the people having repudiated all parties to the contract. Curtin deserted us. In war the penalty for desertion is death; politically Curtin has met the same fate—dead and buried so deep that McClure's trumpet will never ressurrect him.

We are told that the election is a "Republican cyclone.' The cyclone occurs nearly every year and we will "keep the storm a brewing."

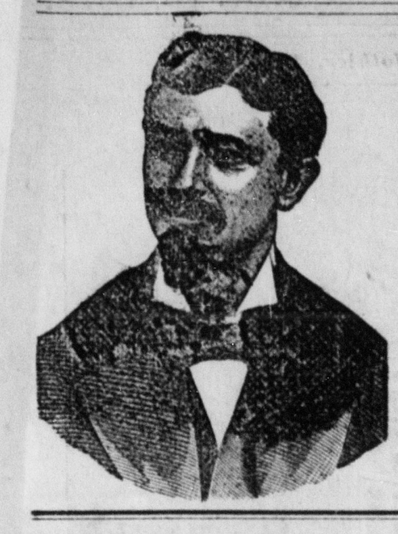
Allow me to congratulate you fellow Republicans of Clearfield Co. upon the grand and glorious results. I return my thanks to the members of the county and vigilance committees and to all Republicans for your hearty and generous support since I have been your chairman. My active work is done, and as chairman I retire at the end of the year. Again thanking and congratulating you, I am

Very truly yours,

W. C. ARNOLD,

Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

Curwensville, Pa., Nov. 8, 1878.



NEWMAN---The King Clothier,

STILL TAKES THE LEAD!

THE LARGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTY.

Winter Suits at . . .	$3 50	Suits of Underwear . .	40 cts
Overcoats at	2 50	Hats, Boots, Gloves, &c.,	at low prices.

Clothing made to order at Lowest Prices by first-class Tailors.

Additional Local Matters.

—A stone gutter has been put down in front of Bush's Arcade, High street.

—Many of last week's county papers contained nothing of importance but election news.

—The dwelling of Jacob Saunders, in Penn township, was recently entered and robbed of ten dollars.

—The Centre Hall *Reporter* says it is the only paper that gave the whole ticket a hearty support.

—A new Lutheran church was dedicated at Adamsburg, Snyder county, last Saturday.

—M. Lee Ross, who represents that artistic puplication, the *Aldine*, of New York, called at the REPUBLICAN office last week.

—The 49th Regt. P. V. will hold a reunion at Mifflintown, Pa., to-day. Three companies of this regiment were formed in Mifflin county.

—The telegraph office was the most popular place in town during the middle of last week. Mr. Malin was nearly worried out at times, but pulled through all right.

—Sechler & Co. are still as busy as bees selling meat and groceries to all that come. This is the cheapest place in town to buy if you have the cash in hand. Their motto is quick sales and small profits.

—H. A. McKee, a law student in Alexander & Bower's office, is spending a couple of weeks at his home in Stormstown. We understand he contemplates a trip into Huntingdon county for the purpose of—well, we don't say what.

—What is an editor? An editor's business is to write editorials, grind out poetry, sort manuscriptc, keep a mighty big waste basket, steal matter, fight other people's battles, take white beans and apple sass for his pay when he can get it, work nineteen hours out of twenty-four, and be damned by everybody.—*Billings.*

—An exchange says: The proper and honorable way to discontinue a newspaper is to examine your account with it, send by a letter what you owe (with a stamp for the return of a receipt) and order it discontinued. To simply refuse to take it from the post-office without paying arrearages, does not release you in law, while it is unfair, and dishonorable, because the support of a newspaper comes in small dribs of $1, $2 and $3, from each of many widely scattered subscribers, whose wishes the editor can only learn directly from themselves, and whose arrearages, though small in each case, the newspaper cannot afford to lose, while the subscriber can pay them without difficulty.

—Don't point your gun at yourself. Don't point your gun at any one else. Don't carry your gun so that its range includes all your hunting companions. Don't try to find out whether your gun is loaded or not by shutting one eye and looking down the barrel with the other. Don't use your gun for a walking-stick. Don't climb over a fence and pull your gun through muzzle formost. Don't throw your gun in a boat so that the trigger will catch in the seat and the charge be deposited in your stomach. Don't use your gun for a sledge hammer. Don't carry your gun full cocked. Don't carry your gun with the hammer down. Don't be a fool. Don't you forget it.—*Forest and Stream.*

THE Hungarian Diet rejected a motion for the impeachment of the Ministry, by a vote of 170 to 90.

LADIES, DELICATE AND FEEBLE.—Those languid tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is removed permanently. Will you heed this? See "Truths." 45 2t

Comments of the Press on the Defeat of Curtin.

The friends of Governor Curtin are endeavoring to find ingenious and plausible excuses for his failure to be elected as a member of the next Congress. The whole theory is perfectly simple. He did not get enough votes!—*North American.*

Ex-Governor Curtin's district has been heard from. It defeats him by 73 votes! In 1876, it gave the Democratic candidate a majority of 5,036. This is simply stunning. The *Times*, by its pleasant prophecies, led us to expect that the ex-Governor would turn the district inside out. Instead of that, it has turned him upside down, to be the laughing-stock of the State. Poor Curtin! Battered and abused by his friends, wounded by himself, and repudiated by his people, he is to be commiserated on the manner of his exit from public life. And we tender him assurances of sympathy.—*Phila. Press.*

The defeat of ex-Governor Curtin for Congress is to be regretted. His undoubted services to the State deserved a better requital, even at the hands of the party to which he had always been politically opposed. When the Democrats of the Twentieth district were reduced to a choice between one of two Greenbackers, they should have taken the better of the two, and not have thrown away their precious ballots upon an unexperienced yokel whose presence in Congress is a reproach to their discernment. The trouble with ex-Gov. Curtin is that he is unfortunate in the choice of his friends. His nomination was not an impulse of the people, but a plot of certain mischief-making men, some of whom were anxious to use him and others to ruin him. They have played their game and he must pay the forfeit. If he had listened to the wise counsel of his grandmother, never to go in bad company, it would have been better for his pocket and his reputation.—Philadelphia *Record.*

BUTLER AND CURTIN.—There is a wide difference in many respects between Butler and Curtin, and yet there is a good deal of the same sense of satisfaction in the defeat of both. Curtin has been in the past the honored leader of a great party. Butler has never been more than the successful demagogue winning admiration by his audacity and applause by his smartness, but never commanding either affection or respect. Curtin was a Republican by instinct and education. Butler was one because he saw that it was the way to preferment and power. The exultation over the defeat of Butler is shared by all decent men of all parties because it was everywhere felt that his success would be the humiliation of a great State and the exaltation to power of a man who represents to an extraordinary degree the debasement of American politics. The satisfaction in the fact of Curtin's defeat is mingled with all the natural regret that must be felt in witnessing the failure of one who formerly held so distinguished a place in the government of Pennsylvania and in the hearts of her citizens. Butler's defeat is the penalty of a high-handed and most indecent attempt to buy and bully himself into an office which he would have disgraced. Curtin's is the sad sequel to an error which cannot have been committed but with many compunctious and painful doubts. In a Congressional district which gives Mr. Dill 4,400 majority, the "War Governor" of Pennsylvania, running upon the same ticket, is beaten by 73 majority. Had Governor Curtin stood where he did when he relinquished his high office in 1866, he could have commanded any honor in the gift of the people. As it is, he has turned his back upon all his old political record and associations, and the Democracy, from whom he has sought honor and office, has rejected him by an overwhelming demonstration of distrust. We rejoice that a staunch Republican is to represent the Twentieth district in Congress. We cannot but regret that Governor Curtin, in his last essay in State politics, in which he was for so long a time reigning power, should have fallen between the contending parties, rejecting one and being rejected by the other.—Phila. *Evening Bulletin.*

The *Times* has a number of communications written from various standpoints, on the defeat of Governor Curtin for Congress and several assume that he must contest the seat of Yocum on the general principle accepted by all parties now, that if a man can obtain an office the end will always justify the means. It is probable that fraud was invoked to defeat Curtin, as the debauchery of Democratic leaders like Meek and others by Cameron, wouldn't be likely to pause at any fraud that promised the result they were hired to accomplish, but unless it shall be most conclusively shown that fraud has defeated Governor Curtin, he would dim the lustre of his honored name more by accepting a position with a doubtful title than could a hundred popular defeats. He made exhaustive effort to rescue the Presidency from the deadly embrace of fraud, and he has made consistent battle against the Cameron dominion because it filched the honors of the State by political and legislative demoralization; and he can afford to fall in such a battle, but he can't afford to wear honors which are stained by the ruling impress of a Cameron commonwealth. Many good men have been smitten in the past by such combinations as defeated Curtin, Jessup and Campbell in the late contest; but no name that is so revered in Pennsylvania by those who most honor the better deeds of men, can be clouded by an accidental defeat that has Republican debauchery, National inconsistency and Democratic perfidy as its parents. Those who hate Curtin for the fadeless annals of patriotism he has furnished to the history of a mighty commonwealth, and to whose mean ambition and blistered laurels he is a standing menace, will rejoice at his overthrow; but when they shall be forgotten, or remembered only in the execrations of all parties, the records of Andrew G. Curtin, and his consistent efforts to maintain them, will be among the most cherished achievements of a just and faithful people.—Phila. *Times.*

Ex-Governor Curtin owes his defeat in Pennsylvania to the mistrust of the Democracy. They were afraid he had not sufficiently forgotten his old Republican principles, and so they stayed away from the polls and let him be defeated. The Democratic candidate for Governor in that district received a majority of 4,000, yet Curtin is beaten by 73 votes. Mr. Curtin must be convinced by this that he is by all odds too respectable a gentleman ever to make an acceptable Democrat. The unwashed do not like him and never will.—*New York Tribune.*

A SOLID South has made a sound, solid North.

THE official count gives Hoyt a majority of 22,319.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Presents Free!

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, published every Thursday at Oneida, N. Y., is the leading Socialistic paper of the world. It collects all the news in regard to the great impending changes, and, without dabbling in political mud or getting mad about anything, calmy considers what can be done to better the condition of all classes. It represents civilized Socialism, not the crazy, destructive ideas sometimes called Socialistic. The regular subscription of the AMERICAN SOCIALIST is $2.00 per year, but for new subscribers the following liberal offers are made:

For one new subscriber, with $2.00, we will send, postpaid, a copy of Barron's "Foot Notes," 16 mo, 330 pages, beautifully bound in cloth. Price.....$1.25.

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For seven new subscribers, and $14.00, we will send a copy of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," 5,000 engravings, 1840 pages, quarto. Price.....$12.00.

For fifteen new subscribers, with $30.00, we will send one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's New Family Sewing Machines, with full set of fittings. Price.....$30.00.

This is the greatest offer made by any publisher. In addition, the AMERICAN SOCIALIST will be sent free to all new subscribers from time of subscribing until January 1st, 1879. Sample copies free. ☞ Send all money by P. O. Money Order, or in Registered Letters.

Address, THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, Oneida, N. Y. 45-2t

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of George Smeltzer, in Marion township, on or about September 10, 1873, one white Steer and one spotted Heifer, each about two years old. Both have notches in their ears. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay damages, or the said Steer and Heifer will be sold according to law.

43 3t GEORGE SMELTZER.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The undersigned Treasurer of the School Board of Spring township, hereby gives notice to the tax-payers of said township, that he will be at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, December 29, 1878, for the purpose of receiving school tax. To all persons who will pay their tax on or before that time a deduction of five per cent. will be made.

WM. H. NOLL,
45-4t Treasurer.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., on or about the 1st of October, 1878, one white stag, with red ears, and red about the nose, and about three years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

N. B.—When the animal first came to the premises he was a bull, and since has been a stag. 45-3t J. G. RIDER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph McMeen, deceased, late of Bellefonte; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

H. R. CURTIN,
Administrator.
Roland, Centre Co., Pa. 10 46-6t

S. & A. LOEB'S Space.

A FEW QUESTIONS For The People:

Why do you pay $1.25 to 1.50 for a sack of salt that we sell for $1.00?
Why do you pay 10 cents for muslin that we sell for 8 cents?
Why do you pay $2.00 for a pair of Button Shoes that we sell for 1.25?
Why do you pay 25 cents for Alpaca that we sell for 15 cents?
Why do you pay four dollars for a pair of boots that we sell for three dollars?
Why do you pay ten dollars for a suit of clothes that we sell for eight dollars?
Why do you pay one dollar for a hat we sell for seventy-five cents? and thousands of other articles in a like proportion.
Why do you always spend your money for a FEW goods, when a very little money will buy a GREAT MANY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

WE OFFER NO BAITS.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

Our Prices are Below the Lowest.

10 38 tf S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte, Pa 42-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the Court House, Bellefonte, Thursday, Nov. 14 1878, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, the property of the minor children of James W. Walker, deceased, viz: A certain tract of woodland, situated in the township of Burnside, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: commencing at the north-west corner of the William D. Kerwin tract, thence east along the line of the Wm. D. Kerwin and the Charles Petit tract, one hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap; thence south through the Wm. D. Kerwin tract one hundred perches to a stone heap; thence west through the Wm. D. Kerwin tract 100 perches to a stone heap, at the line of the Jno. Irwin tract; thence along the line of the J. Irwin tract, north, one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. The minerals in and upon said land to be reserved, as well as to enter upon and remove the same from said lands.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of the sale, one-third in two years thereafter and one-third in three years, with interest upon all of said payment from date of confirmation of sale, to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the premises.

DANIEL RHOADS,
45-3t Guardian, etc.

N. B.—At the same time and place the interests of the remaining heirs of the said James W. Walker, dec'd, in said tract of land will also be sold.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT

In the District Court of the United States For the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of WESLEY M. HOLMES, Bankrupt. } No. 4011 in Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *S. S.*: At Bellefonte, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1878.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wesley M. Holmes, of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the district court of said district.

ADAM HOY,
42-3t Assignee.

PROPOSALS for building a bridge (abutments and superstructure) across the Bald Eagle creek, at Unionville, will be received at the Commissioners' Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 19th inst. Specifications can be seen at their office, in Bellefonte, Pa. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. A. MINGLE,
AN'W. GREGG,
J. N. HALL,
Comm'rs.
HARRY BECK, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies including liniments and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possess the most extraordinary pain relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For LAME BACK, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, diseased Kidneys, Whooping cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, and take no other. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cts. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Jackson, 21 Platt Street, N. Y. 42-4w

TOES PROTRUDING

Through Ragged Holes need no longer offend the eye, or children's costly shoes be thrown away on that account, when otherwise but little worn. THE AMERICAN SHOE TIP CO., have saved

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annually to Parents in this country, by the introduction of the

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and they are applied chiefly to children's heavy shoes, many parents objecting to the looks of Metal Tips on

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All such will be happy to know that this company have at last perfected a

BLACK TIP

which adds to the beauty of the finest shoe, the toe remaining neat until the shoe is worn out

These tips are stamped A. S. T. CO.

The more costly the Shoe the more important the Tip, as it at least doubles the wearing value of the Shoe. PARENTS! buy no Children's Shoes without the Metal or this nice Black Tip, and thus reduce your Shoe bills more than one-half. 42-4w

Ask your Shoe Dealer for Them

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 44 4t

CHARTER NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made on the 25th day of November, 1878, to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, for the incorporation of "The Presbyterian Church of Philipsburg" the character and object of which shall be the worship of Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

REAVER & GEPHART,
44-3t Solicitors.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I, Amos E. Clemson, the undersigned, did, on the 8th day of November, purchase in trust for Nancy Musser, and delivered to her for her use, the following named personal property from Samuel Musser: Five head of horses, three milk cows, thirteen head of young cattle, eight hogs, grain in ground and in barn and granary, farming implements and utensils, and all the personal property of said Samuel Musser.

All persons are hereby notified and warned against having anything whatever to do with said personal property, as the same was purchased by me for the purpose and use above named. 45-3t AMOS E. CLEMSON.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Address, without delay, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 42-4t

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A postal card sent us with your address will insure free in return, our Illustrated Circulars of nice House furnishing Specialties. PALMER & SKILTON, Manufacturers, 281 Pearl Street, New York. 44-4t

TEAS. AHEAD ALL THE TIME. The very best goods direct from the importers at half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. All express charges paid. New terms free.

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Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of Fever, Dyspepsia and Torpidity of the Liver. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects, and Intemperance as a disease," sent free on writing to the Father Mathew Temperance & Manf'g Co., 36 Bond St. New York. 44-4w

U. S. PIANO CO., 162 BLEECKER ST., N. Y.

Manufacturers of strictly first-class Pianos. We sell direct to families from OUR OWN Factory at lowest wholesale price. Beautiful new 7⅓ Octave, Rosewood Pianos sent on trial. Thousands in use. Heavy discount to cash buyers. DON'T buy until you read our catalogue. It will interest you—Mailed free. 44-4w

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cashmere,

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TERMS: $2.25 a year, with a large reduction for Clubs. Specimen Number, 10c.

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T. S. ARTHUR & SON, 227 S. Sixth St., Phila. 44-4w

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WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c. Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada.

SURE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. Prescription Free to any person who will agree to pay $1, when a new growth of Hair, Whiskers or Mustache is actually produced.

Sanderson & Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

The Pig in Agriculture.

The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with our other domestic animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all critically, we must award him a high place in our agriculture. The American people are thought to consume more pork, bacon and ham per captia than any other people. The products of a pig are a household necessity, and enter into almost universal consumption. If we suppose 75 lbs. per captia to be used by our people of pig products, including lard, then our home consumption amounts to at least 3,000,000,000 pounds, worth $150,000,000. The pig then holds a conspicuous place in the food supply of the nation. But when we examine it as a factor in our exports, we find it to stand at the head of all our domestic animals. A few years ago we did not put up our hams and bacon to suit English taste, and our average export of these articles amounted to only $6,000,000 annually. But after studying the taste of our principal customer, and getting the assistance of some English houses in putting up the goods, our exports of hog products rose in 1872 to $21,000,000. During the fiscal year 1876 these exports were as follows:

Live Hogs	$679,042
Bacon and Hams	39,664,456
Pork	5,744,022
Lard	22,429,485
Lard oil	149,156
Total	$68,666,161

In 1877 these products reached the sum of $82,352,222, an increase of over thirteen millions in a single year. But the items of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878, were the following:

Live Hogs	$257,259
Bacon and hams	51,750,205
Lard	30,014,923
Pork	4,913,646
Lard oil	994,449
Total	$87,959,573

Now, the entire cattle products exported the same year amounted to $49,338,029; and this includes all our meat trade and dairy products, the latter being $18,162,487; so that the exports of our dairy products amount to but little more than one-fifth as much as those of our pig products, and the whole cattle exports only amount to 56-100 of the pig exports. These export figures of pig products show what we may do in a few years more. They have doubled in less than ten years, and we may now confidently expect them to reach $125,000,000 during the next ten years. We have ample resources for growing and fattening pigs in unlimited numbers, and can supply the demand however much it may increase. And since we can produce pork, bacon and hams cheaper than any other country, we are likely to have command of the markets.

The pig is found to produce a pound of product from less food than either cattle or sheep, and therefore is the most economical machine to manufacture our great corn crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming wiser every year, and exporting less, proportionately, of the raw material and more of condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn, on an average, to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit of itself; besides the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market.

The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per cwt. as the fat steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per cwt. And therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; besides a ton of beef will require nearly fifty per cent. more food to produce it. This gives, in round numbers, the comparative effect of producing pork and beef.

It is thus evident that the pig should have a high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way—his capabilities studied and pushed—his diseases carefully studied and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk and even whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.

Hints About Poultry.

What a different taste a fine, nicely and quickly fattened fowl has, when served on the table, compared to one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then is consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food. Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly when feeding beeves for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds good with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juiciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of tenderness result from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table.

To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly, it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk in any state, from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts any possible deleterious influence of the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk, with grain in proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to offer upon your tables to your friends as well as to your family. When milk is fed, no water is required for fattening fowls.

Fall Plowing.

Shall we plow our corn land this fall or wait till spring? The majority of farmers can not tell us whether it will be advantageous or not, simply because they have never tried it. For two or three years past we have been investigating as to its utility, and have come to the conclusion that on clay lands it is largely beneficial. A little experience has taught us also that on these clay lands we should not replow in the spring. Some years ago we had a very favorable autumn and early winter, and about the middle of December plowed an acre or two of land for corn, and in the spring replowed it. It turned up cloddy and we found it impossible to put it in as good order as the rest of the field, and consequently jumped at the conclusion that fall plowing was not suited to our soil. Since that we have learned that our mistake was in breaking again in spring, for with fall-plowed fields, as hard and compact apparently as those that were not broken at all, we find all that is necessary is to cultivate until we have a fine mellow surface three or four inches deep, and our corn does far better than on the land loosely and deeply plowed in spring. One of the best farmers of our acquaintance plowed half of a stubble field of twenty acres in the fall, and the other half in spring, and found a difference of twenty bushels per acre in favor of the fall-plowed portion. There is no question but that it is an effectual way to destroy many kinds of insects that injure our crops. The larva of the cut worm, chinch bug, and grub worm, is safely stowed away for winter in the weeds, stubble or clover, and if we turn them under eight inches deep at the beginning of winter, their chances of resurrection are small.

Granted that it is better for the land to be plowed in the fall, there are still other reasons worth considering. The teams at this season of the year are strong after their long rest, the weather is cool, and the land usually in fine condition, so that the work can be easily done. We are more liable to hindrance from bad weather in spring than fall, and although there is always enough to do, the spring is the time when work crowds most, and if a large part of the plowing can be done in the fall, it is a great relief. The farmers who get their corn planted early, and are ready to begin cultivating it before it is through the ground, are the ones who grow the best crops; and where there is a large amount of spring plowing to be done, and the season proves wet, so that much time is lost, the farmer often has not time to get his corn in good order before harvest begins. To our mind there are arguments enough in favor of fall plowing to warrant advising every farmer to try it, on a small scale at least. It is a fact settled beyond dispute that the best crops of wheat can be grown on land that has been plowed long enough to settle, and then the surface made mellow. From some experiments in the last few years we believe the same to be true of corn. To test it every farmer must experiment on his own land. We shall plow, if the weather permits, half of our corn land this fall, and recommend that all farmers try at least an acre or two.—*Practical Farmer.*

Fresh Eggs the Year Round.

Make a hen comfortable, and she will lay. If a laying breed, so much the better. It is with Biddy much as with Brindle. Good treatment disposes to maternity—in the hen to the greater production of eggs; in the cow to the increased secretion of milk. How, then, are we to make the hen most comfortable? This depends much upon circumstances, some situations being more favorable than others. In winter there must be warmth, as well as light. Windows will readily give entrance to the light of the sun and the reflection of the snow; but they should be made double, so as to secure warmth, and well fitted in, especially the outside sash. Keep firmly secured during the winter and have ventilation elsewhere. Secure the sides and roof well against the cold. In no case permit a crowded condition of the fowls. The light will make it pleasant, the roominess will dispose to ease and freedom; the latter being a prominent element of the fowl, which can not be abridged much without harm, though the Asiatics are somewhat an exception to this—probably from their long habit of close quarters and petting in the thickly inhabited countries of the East. Hence, they are well calculated for our cities. Cleanliness and fresh air are a necessity. Ventilation and disinfectants are the means to secure them; the latter not lacking in variety to meet circumstances, among which dry air, secured by a coal stove, stands first, the stove also serving as a superior ventilator to carry off the heavy, noxious air below. This for the more imposing structures. The windows, of course, are to be on the south side; and if the north side is secured by a rise of ground or the wall of another building—anything that effectually keeps out the cold—all the better. This for winter.—*Utica Herald.*

Since its foundation in 1795 the present Paris mint has coined 1,700,000,000 gold pieces.

Asparagus Culture.

There is a great deal of interest exhibited in the old world as well as in this, in regard to the improved culture and improved varieties of asparagus. From time to time new varieties are brought out by improvers both in the old world and in this, but especially in France; but the English complain that after a year or two the new kinds all go back to older ones.

In America, new kinds of asparagus are not too numerous, because our people are more intelligent, for it is tolerably well known here, of what they are ignorant in Europe, that this is a plant in which the sexes are different in different plants, and therefore no one plant can reproduce itself, as other kinds of plants can. A bean, a wheat, and many similar plants have pollen or the male element in the same flower, and thus when any improvement appears over the parent, it can be reproduced with considerable exactness. Thus if a white bean appears among a lot of black beans, that white bean will produce a crop of white beans, because pollen of the white bean was in the same flower. But in asparagus, the pollen bearing on barren flowers are all on one plant, and the seed bearing flowers wholly on another plant. Any one may see this by visiting an asparagus bed at this season. Some stalks will be found loaded with berries, and others with none. Those with none had the male or barren flowers. So if an improved plant should appear with large green tops, it has to pollen from the usual small purple top, and it is therefore next to impossible that the progeny should be large and green like the bearing parent. The reader will see from this that there cannot be new varieties of asparagus that can be reproduced from seed as wheat and beans are. There can be isolated plants better than other plants, but the moment we undertake to perpetuate it, the individuality is lost. When therefore he hears the "lo! here, and lo! there" about some new variety, and he is asked to pay double prices for the "novelty," he may button up his pockets, and let those buy who do not read.

Apples.

The value of the apple crop in the northern States is due in a great measure to the large proportion of long-keeping varieties in cultivation. By having early summer, fall and winter kinds, the season for the fruit is extended to at least ten months out of the twelve, and by requisite care and selection of the latest sorts there need be no break the year round. It is only in the northern States' or where the seasons are not so long as to cause the later varieties to ripen on the trees, that a continuous supply of apples for long-keeping is principally due to retarded maturity.

While the apple grower cannot expect to change the season of ripening of any particular variety, he may extend or hasten it materially by mechanical means. As the ripening process in fruits proceeds more rapidly in a high temperature than in a low one, it is only necessary to provide for these conditions, placing the fruits under either as best suits our convenience. The general desire among farmers is to retard the ripening of their best winter apples, instead of hastening it, as late keepers not only command a better price, put slow ripening generally improves the quality. The usual practice is to leave the winter apples ungathered as late as possible and escape freezing; and while this is probably the best plan for the more northern region, it is at least questionable where the fall months are usually warm and dry. Of course, when gathering, none but sound fruit should be saved for winter use, and all the worm-eaten, specked and bruised thrown aside.

The Cattle Plague.

A report was published last week of the appearance of rinderpest in the District of Columbia. The disease was classed as "rinderpest," without the authority of the health officer of the district, and as will be seen by the following extract from a letter written by the Medical Director of the District of Columbia, to Veterinary Surgeon Gadsden, of Philadelphia, it is not so classed by the inspectors or physicians. The letter says: "The report of our inspector did not state, nor is it my opinion that the disease referred to is that known among the Germans as 'rinderpest or cattle plague.' Only two animals were found inflicted at the time of inspection, the disease being stated to be a species of lung ever. Several persons in the vicinity of this farm lost cows from this disease last winter." The latter statement, if true, is almost conclusive against the supposition that the disease is the rinderpest, although Agricultural Department would have us believe that we have this form of the cattle plague always with us. When the rinderpest really gets among American cattle, unless it is stamped out with exceptional promptness and efficiency, veterinary surgeons and cattle doctors will be kept so busy that they will have no time to dispute about the classification of the malady.

A male bear in a Belgian zoological garden recently got mad with the female companion in his cage, tore her to pieces, and was on the point of becoming a cannibal, when the corpse was snatched out of the cage. The quarrel occurred at their dinner table.

Raitra and Burraburra, two islands of the Society Group, have completely burst up, and a large number of people have been drowned.

It is the easiest thing in the world—when you know how 'tis done—to tell when your fowls are in ill-health, even in the incipient stages of any disease or ailment, if you but examine your flock carefully. The comb of each fowl is a true index to the working of its system. If they be in ill-health, the comb will lose color and become far less firm in texture; as the malady increases, the color decreases till a very sick bird will show a comb almost devoid of scarlet, being of a livid dull crimson, or els pale or ashy in appearance. If the cholera or any other disease should come into the flock, carefully examine the combs of each bird morning and night, and all those which are wanting in that bright rich color which denotes perfect health, remove at once from the flock to a place remote, where they should at once be put under medical treatment.

The comb of a fowl is an honest index of the true inwardness, and should be daily consulted by the fancier who values the health and well-being of his flock. Look at the comb of a laying hen or pullet! She is in the height of health and strength, and carries her unfailing sign of healthfulness on her head in the shape of a blood red, bright and full comb. A vigorous cock or cockerel will carry the same sign, though not, perhaps, in so eminent degree as his harem.

Select a good round steak; pound well; season with pepper and salt; have prepared a nice dressing; spread over the steak; roll up and tie closely with twine; place in a dripping-pan; add a very little water and bake in a well-heated oven, basting frequetly with butter and water. Make a gravy of the drippings and serve at once, or it makes a delicious dish sliced when cold, for lunch or tea.

John writes to ask: "How should we begin the week?" We have'nt the scriptural regulations handy, but if your folks wash on that day, one way to begin it will be by getting out of the house before they discover that the boiler or one of the tubs leaks.

Out in Iowa the young ladies aid the yellow fever sufferers by selling kisses at ten cents apiece. We opine that that there has been enough wasted around here to have brought in a revenue of $36,381.23, or in that immediate neighborhood. The worst of it is the waste continues.

A water spout—a temperance lecture.

New Advertisements.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results.

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Cures the worst cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

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Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

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Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

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Removes the cause of Dizziness.

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Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

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Cures Pains in the Back.

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Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

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Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

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Is the great remedy for General Debility.

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Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

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Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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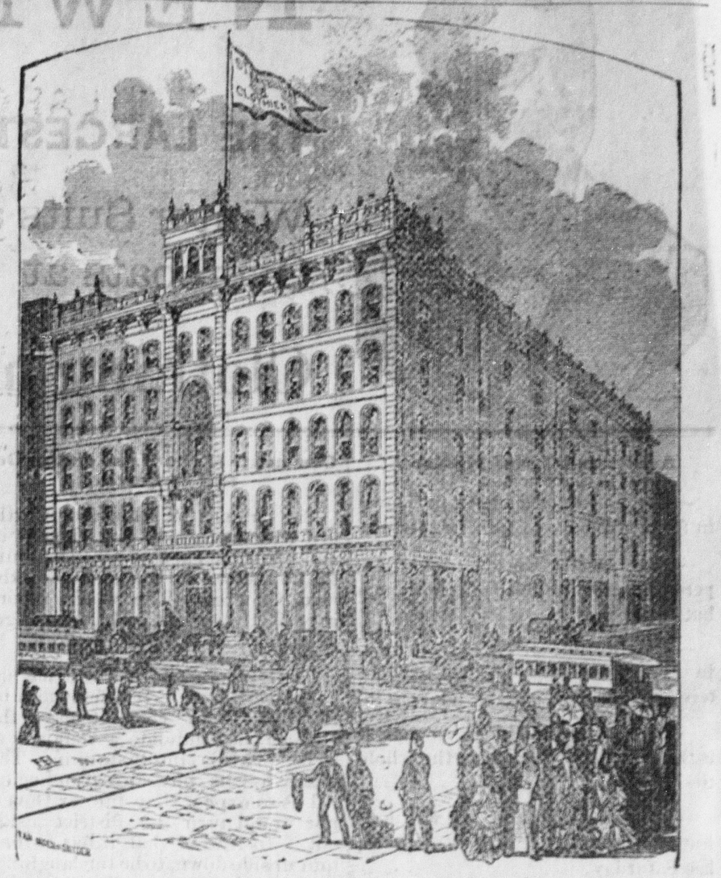

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Have placed the rarest novelties in Silks, Dress Fabrics, etc., to be found by patient personal search in the Great Manufacturing Centres of Europe.

Every lady within reach of Philadelphia should not fail to visit this magnificent display, even if not wishing to buy at the time. No importunity to purchase on the part of the salespeople is permitted.

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Good Quality Black Silks, at 75 and 80 cents.

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SIX QUALITIES

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CACHEMIRE MOUSSELINE.

Never before sold in any market under $1.25.

Also the best makes at

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We ask particular attention to an invoice of

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They are in Eight Qualities,

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COLORED SILKS AT 75 AND 80 CENTS,

In the new fall shades.

ALL-BOILED LYONS,

COLORED SILKS,

19 inches wide, at 95 cents.

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Measuring 22 inches, at $1.25.
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All of which are believed to be unequaled anywhere at the price, width, quality and assortment of shades.

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We have the

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BLACK AND COLORED DAMASSE,

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Satins for Trimmings,

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Including the old style Turk Satin,

Long prized for wear.

Comparison has lately shown that our prices are lower than the same qualities of goods are being sold by wholesale dealers to the trade.

IN DRESS GOODS.

We make special mention of the following Bargains of Recent Purchase.

48 Inch Wool Matelasse.....$1.
Extra heavy and about one-half the cost of production.

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The actual market value is $1.25.

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Extra weight and cloth shades.

British Cashmere Effects.....25 cents,
Really worth 37½ cents.

Royal Poplins.....15 cents,
Two-thirds wool, and extra heavy.

Alpaca Lustres.....12½ cents,
One-half wool and in all desirable colors.

The universal testimony which comes to us from all sources, is, that our stock of Dress Goods is unequaled.

Only a personal visit can give a fair idea of the extent of the stock and our wonderful facilities for its distribution at the smallest possible advance over first cost of manufacture.

Those who cannot visit us, however, are invited to test the merits of our Mail Order Department. Every letter that comes to us requesting SAMPLES, is given the most careful, prompt and intelligent attention. All Mail or Telegraphic Orders are filled in a department organized on a scale unsurpassed anywhere.

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Bishop Street Bakery,

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He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

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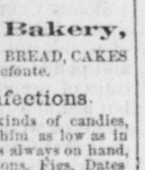

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RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

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As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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IRON FRAME,

Very simple in its construction, and durable

IT IS A TUMBLING

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THRESHING MACHINE

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9-36-1-y

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.

No 7, Humes' Block 7-tf

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Fairbanks' Scales.

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Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS.

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Made with the Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

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AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Received Highest Medals at

World's Fair, London,	1851
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World's Fair, Vienna,	1873
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili),	1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia,	1876
World's Fair, Sydney (Australia),	1877
World's Fair, Paris,	1878

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WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission storage, &c., by

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Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

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DOAK & LONBERCER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared a ood house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also goo water and a large assortment of fine fruit tr s. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.

Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

Organs & Sewing Machines.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

NEW 13 STOP PARLOR ORGANS, PRICE, $340; FOR ONLY $110 CASH.—

NEW 9 STOP ORGANS FOR

$70. PRICE, $270.

NEW SEWING MACHINES

COMPLETE FOR $25.00.

Come and see for yourselves, at

BUNNELL & AIKENS'

Music Store,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE.

27-tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 9 25 1y

Bellefnte Republicaon.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Hurrah for Thanksgiving!

—A humming bird is the latest slipper ornament.

—Clinton county Court commenced last Monday.

—Winter schedules will soon go into effect on our railroads.

—Register in Bankruptcy Smith was at the Bush House last Thursday.

—The passenger depot received a thorough scrubbing out last Saturday.

—The Susquehanna Dental Association meets at Williamsport to-day.

—It's mighty strange if a fellow can't go to Lock Haven without going so see a girl.

—Ex-Governor Curtin has been confined to his bed for some time with sickness.

—Major Benner, late clerk at the Bush House, left town last Thursday. His home is at Gettysburg.

—Mr. Branson, of the Knitting Machine Works, is in the west on business for his company.

—Daniel Garman, liveryman, has purchased seven new sleighs and a handsome carriage.

—The new Howe sewing machine; the height of perfection. Office in Milesburg.

—The annual inspection of the National Guard will probably take place this month.

—Jacob Holter, of Howard, called to see us last Friday, inquired about his own subscription and settled another man's.

—Capt. W. C. Kress, John Stratton and S. Woods Caldwell, Esqs., of Lock Haven, were in town last Friday.

—The new Howe sewing machine. A perfect novelty. Call and see it. A. C. Moore, agent. Office in Milesburg.

—Business men in every civilized country testify that actual use during many years proves Fairbanks' Scales to be convenient, accurate and durable in the highest degree.

—For the benefit of the public, we would state that J. F. Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has sold one hundred and thirty-eight thousand boxes of Sellers' liver pills.

—Will somebody please send the *Watchman* editors a crock of apple-butter, several turkeys and two or three thousand dollars in money. Their last appeal is for applebutter.

—The pupils of a school in the Second Ward, Lock Haven, contributed the amount of a doctor's bill for dressing a broken finger of a schoolmate.

—W. P. Furey, Esq., has returned from his stumping tour through the State, which he made in behalf of Young-man-kerflumixed-on-his-corporation-record-Dill.

—Captain Jones, of the Tyrone *Herald*, jumped off the train last Friday morning and remained in town until 4.30 P. M. He called at the REPUBLICAN office. The Captain runs a sound Republican paper.

—Isaac Haupt, Esq., has succeeded T. H. Akers in the tobacco and cigar business. He occupies a room in the REPUBLICAN building, and intends carrying on an active wholesale and retail trade. Give Mr. Haupt a call.

—Rev. Samuel Thompson, formerly of Muncy, Pa., preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor. He also took part in the young men's meeting both afternoon and evening.

—Senator Alexander cannot be a very successful stump orator, for he says he lost votes in every place where he made a speech. He has concluded to remain at home and attend to business the next time he runs for office.

—We are indebted to Hon. L. A. Mackey, our present member of Congress, for bound copies of Part 5 and appendix of the Congressional Record for the second session 45th Congress, from June 5 to June 20, 1878. Mr. Mackey has been liberal and obliging to his constituents in sending valuable public documents.

Two Horrible Deaths.

Last Friday evening, some time after five o'clock, the cry of fire rang through the streets, and many people hurried to the burning building, situated on Cherry alley, in the rear of the Baptist church. It was a small frame structure, and occupied by a poor colored woman named Annie Jackson, who depended upon her own exertions for the support of herself and two children, a boy and girl named Freddie and Agnes, aged respectively three and five years. She had been absent during the day, working at a neighbor's place, about a square distant, but returned late in the evening to attend to the children, whom she fed and put to bed. About twenty minutes after returning to her work, the building took fire from some cause not known, and before assistance arrived, the house and its contents, including the children, were enveloped in flames. Efforts were made to rescue the children, but it was utterly impossible. The firemen were promply on hand, but there was trouble about getting a supply of water. In a few minutes their charred remains were removed from the ruins, presenting a dreadful appearance. They were utterly unrecognizable, and parts of the bodies were entirely consumed.

The unfortunate woman was almost distracted with grief, and received the deepest sympathy of the community in general. She is spoken of as an honest, faithful servant, and deserving of everything that can be given her to alleviate her wants. The remains of her children were buried on Saturday afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

Week of Prayer.

This is a week of prayer in every part of America in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. It commenced last Sunday afternoon, and will close next Saturday evening. A spirited meeting was held at the Association rooms, in this place, on Sunday afternoon, led by Mr. Isaac Mitchell. In the evening a union meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, when Rev. Samuel E. Furst, of the Lutheran church, preached an interesting sermon to young men.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings prayer meetings were held in the rooms of the Association. The topics for Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings are as follows:

Thursday even'g, Nov. 14.—"Young Men—their Special Temptation."—Eccl. IX, 9-10. 2 Tim., II, 22.

Friday evening, Nov. 15.—"How to Reach Young Men."—John I, 35-46.

Saturday evening, Nov. 16.—"The Pattern for Young Men."—Luke II, 42-52. Acts X, 38-48.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says a wild cat was seen one afternoon in Black Hole valley by a gentleman named Barres, who was driving to Williamsport behind a two-horse team. He says it crossed the road in front of him, about twenty rods distant, and after getting across halted for a moment, turned its head toward him, and with the wildest expression in his eyes that any animal could possibly give, started toward him; but suddenly, after making two or three jumps, it turned into the woods and was soon out of sight.

—The Republicans and Greenbackers of Lock Haven met last Thursday and decided to come to Bellefonte on Friday and give Congressman Yocum a public serenade. When ascertained that Governor Curtin was ill, the plan was abandoned for fear that the demonstration might prove injurious to him. Four hundred men bearing torches and two bands were all in readiness to come.

—An inquest was held Saturday morning on the remains of Agnes and Freddie Jackson by Coroner Adams and a jury composed of D. Z. Kline, Dr. R. L. Dartt, Christian Derr, John S. Lyon, Wilbur F. Reeder, J. Rote. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts—that the children came to their death by being burned in a building which accidentally caught afire.

—We call the attention of Town Council to the fact that some of our water-plugs are out of order, and one of these days somebody will pay dearly for some person's negligence. The one near John F. Potter's residence was found in bad condition last Friday night when Annie Jackson's house burned, and it was some time before water flowed freely from it.

—A temperance meeting was held last Friday night at the Forge, at which Alfred Nicholls presided and Creighton Kinney acted as secretary. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Isaac Lose, Mr. Brooks, A. Nichols, E. A. Smith and John Irvin. We believe a good work will result from these Forge meetings.

—Now that the election is over, the next biggest thing on the docket is Thanksgiving.

The Elections in Bellefonte.

A brighter morning never dawned upon Bellefonte than that of Tuesday of last week. The air was cool and crisp—just the kind to make everybody active. Election officers ordered "early breakfast," and managed to be on hand at the proper time. The polls opened at 7 o'clock and the work commenced. From all acoounts, we anticipated wholesale cutting. With a dissatisfied Democracy, a mad Republican and a weakening Greenback party, the worst form of voting was expected, and the result shows plainly that nobody cared much what was done on certain portions of the county and district tickets. This "don't care" spirit was not noticeable in the contest on the State ticket, as almost every fellow voted as he had previously decided, with the exception of the Greenback Democrats, who went back.

Friends and relatives of candidates on the county tickets were the "brassiest" people in the field. If it were possible for them to decide for a man how he should vote, it required no especial effort for them to tell him, and the "outraged" voter stood up with the meekness of a sheep at the slaughter. To vote for this man or that was the question, and the man who couldn't decide the matter himself was ably assisted by a corps of fellows who "don't care whether you vote for him or not, but you might—might—give him a *complimentary* send off." These complimentary vote-hunters were around in "right smart" force, and, as a matter of course, received some support of this character.

During the whole day the war went on, and many were the rumors afloat. One place it was said that Curtin was being cut; another that Dill was being traded off for Curtin. The latter report seems to have been correct. Combinations of every description were freely offered and taken. On the Judgship centered considerable interest. McCormick went into the contest without any organization, while Judge Mayer had his own party to back him, together with other influences.

Towards evening the temperature fell, overcoats were brought into use, and more desperate efforts made. Promptly at 7 o'clock the polls closed, and many persons left for home and their respective club rooms to await results. There were hangers-on at the polling places who were bent on catching every bit of information from the inside. Returns from the county came in slowly, especially from the other side of the mountain; but everything showed plainly that Curtin had been unmercifully slaughtered in his party. However, his friends kept a stiff upper-lip and claimed his election by a good majority. Yocum led Curtin all night by a nice majority. Next day news of some importance came from other places in the district, and foreshadowed small majorities for Curtin in Democratic counties. Union telegraphed 772 majority for Yocum, which put him up in the balance, where he remained. Towards Wednesday evening reports of a very contradictory tone poured in, favoring first Curtin, then Yocum, and *vice versa*. At 9 o'clock the telegraph office closed, with Yocum 109 ahead in the district, with Elk and Clinton to hear from. Curtin's friends conceded his defeat, and 'Squire Gephart's office closed in a jiffy, all the leaders to tinghome.

Thursday morning Clinton notified us that Curtin's majority was 301, and Clearfield telegraphed 120 majority for the ex-Governor. Mifflin sent in a majority of 16 for Mr. Curtin, and Elk gave him 207, which with Centre's majority of 49, figured as follows:

Curtin, D.		Yocum, G.	
Centre	49	Union	772
Clinton	301		
Clearfield	120		
Elk	207		
Mifflin	16		
Total	693		693
Yocum's majority			79

On Teusday it was found that Yocum's majority in Union was 779, making it 86 in the district.

—William Lucas, of Unionville, says the *Watchman*, "proved his faith in Democratic principles by walking all the way from Sinnemahoning, Cameron county, to that place to vote. He was so stiff and sore when he reached Unionville that the next day he was hardly able to get to the polls he had walked so hard to reach. But he made the riffle and polled his vote for the Democratic ticket. Such Democracy as that is worth talking about, and the Unionville Democrats ought to make Mr. Lucas a handsome present, or present him with an appropriate medal."

—The Huntingdon *Globe* gives us this bit of information: "Mr. F. P. Blair, of Bellefonte, has invented a new water power governor, which is destined by its extreme simplicity, to rank foremost among the mechanical contrivances of the day for equalizing the speed of water wheels of all descriptions."

To Salt River.

Wednesday morning last was somewhat dreary on account of a change in the weather, and especially so to our Democratic friends, for whose trip to Salt River Col. Quay had arranged the day previous. It was about this way, to our mind's eye: The boat weighed anchor at Lock Haven late Tuesday night, having on board such men as Ex-Mayor Smith, J. C. C. Whaley, W. H. Brown, W. W. Rankin and Peter B. Smith. On its arrival these gentlemen were consoling each other on the fact that Louisiana had gone Democratic, and that Buchanan was elected President in 1856. Mayor Smith, in whose breeches pocket was supposed to live Clinton's Democracy, tried to comfort his brother Et. Al., who was defeated for Sheriff, and searched diligently for the hole in his pocket.

The boat tied up at the *Watchman* office, and the captain shouted "all aboard!" He was a little premature in giving this command, for the funeral procession had not yet started from Squire Gephart's office. County Chairman Fortney appeared to be chief marshal, and he had considerable trouble in getting the boys in rank. About the time arrived for starting, one fellow would jump out of line and tell his wife that if he didn't come back inside of ten years, not to feel worried; another one requested a friend to send him Grant or Blaine's majority in 1880. So it went until Fortney commanded, "attention! The procession will form in this order: 1st, the tail end of the Judiciary; 2nd, the Court House Ring; 3rd, Members of the County Committee; fourth newspaper men; fifth, the brethren in general."

When all was in readiness, the line moved down High street after taking a last look at the temple of justice. When about half way down, Jack Spangler was completely overpowered with grief, but John Wesley Gephart assisted in "bringing him to." Fortney bore up bravely, and gritted his teeth with the viciousness of a tiger. Judge Orvis had on his long overcoat and never smiled, and seemed exhausted. 'Squire Gephart, on account of his election to the Legislrture, stood the trial. Reber carried under his arm a lot of stenographic material, which he intended to use in reporting Dill's funeral sermon. J. D. Shuggert had his little "barl" with him, and expected to pay all expenses.

At the Spring Creek bridge the party halted, and we were surprised to see all of Centre's Democracy in readiness. Previous to starting the *Watchman* door flew open, and Meek stepped out with a bundle of down-south exchanges under his arm and a copy of his paper that said Curtin was the man for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket.

The Clinton boys were forced into a corner, and our friends piled into the "schooner." All at once Fortney mounted a cross-beam and said: "Friends and fellow citizens, from all accounts we are beaten, and it behoves us to gracefully acknowledge the corn. Candidate Dill made a splendid run—behind—and we candidly are of the opinion that, had he received enough votes, there would be no doubt of his election. In parting, we respectfully ask that you retain a warm spot for us in your chests. Farewell!"

While this adieu was being said, bucketfulls of eyewater flowed, and handkerchiefs by the yard flopped around like wet sail-cloth. All things being ready, the word was given, when Heinle punched the mules with a stick, and off the boat moved. When last seen they were on the Moshannon at Philipsburg, where Casanova was to have been taken on. Casanova's wigwam was conveyed to the Salt River country and put up as a hospital.

—The *Watchman* says that William Elliott, formerly of this place, and brother-in-law of John P. and Henry Harris, but who now lives in Knoxville, Tenn., has been sent to the insane asylum at Nashville. Mr. Elliott has been in bad health for some time, which has had the effect of impairing his mind. It is hoped the affliction is only a temporary one. Miss Elizabeth Harris, sister of Mrs. Elliott, left Bellefonte on Wednesday for Knoxville.

—J. N. Casanova, of Philipsburg, was in town last Thursday. We understand that he came here to upset Yocum's election, claiming that fraud was practiced at Houtzdale. It's quite likely that the gentleman from Cuba knows all about it.

—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 2 per cent., payable on the 30th of November.

—Hon. Reed Sample, Associate Judge of the Courts of Mifflin county, was taken seriously ill on election day.

A Magnificent Dinner.

Bellefonte has always borne the reputation of having two of the best hotels in the State. The accommodations, bill of fare, etc., would compare favorably with the larger houses of the cities.

The Bush House, now under the supervision of Mr. George Hoppes, proprietor, is gaining popularity every day. The rooms of guests were never in better condition; the halls, office, and other public places, have never been as cleanly and tidily kept.

In the matter of food, the Bush House surpasses any former management, and every guest will tell you so. Last Sunday everybody was surprised, on taking up the bill of fare at dinner time, to see it so well and judiciously filled. In order that our readers may know what Bush House guests live upon, we give the bill of fare furnished on the day above mentioned:

Soup—Mock Turtle.

Fish—Mississippi Trout, baked.

Boiled—Corned Beef; Pickled Pork; Mutton; Cincinnati sugar-cured Ham; fresh Briskit of Beef, Tomato Sauce.

Roasts—Selected Beef; South Down Mutton; young Turkey, stuffed; Westphalia Ham, Champagne Sauce; Fresh Pork; Venison, with Jelly.

Entrees—Young Ducks, hunters style; selected Oyster Pie; French Fruit Dumplings, *au vieu* Cognac.

Vegetables—Cream Irish Potatoes, mashed; Sweet Potatoes, baked; Stewed Tomatoes; Hot and Cold Slaw.

Relishes—French Mustard; Mixed Pickles; Worcestershire Sauce; Chow Chow; English Cheese; Halford Sauce; Cheese and Crackers; choice Celery; assorted English Sauce; Cranberries.

Pastry—Mince Pie; Apple Pie; Pumpkin Custard; Floating Island Apple Tapioca; assorted Cakes.

Fruit—Apples; English Walnuts; Brazilian Nuts; Pecans; Filberts; Almonds.

Farmers and others from the country cannot find a better place to stop during the coming term of court. To jurors and others, a reduction is made from the regular rates.

Look Out for Them.

Persons throughout the county should keep one eye on a certain class of fellows who are on the road. They usually travel singly and operate in this manner: He manages to get around about meal time, and tells the farmer, in that confidential way, a lot of astonishing things, which finally draw him into conversation. He is an agent of the Government and is getting crop statistics, and then pumps all he can out of the farmer about his crops, but ostensibly for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, or perhaps for some prominent agricultural journal. The farmer well pleased that he should be the person selected by the government from among his fellow citizens, unbosoms himself, tells the agent all he knows, and is so well pleased with the gentlemanly bearing that he asks him to stay for dinner. That is just what the agent wants. He compliments the farmer on his large ears of corn or handsome apples. After the meal is finished the "statistician" proposes to pay for his meal, and, if refused, insists that for his kindness the farmer shall accept at least a dollar. Not unfrequently he produced a ten dollar bill and receives nine dollars in change, upon which he quietly "folds his tent and silently steals away," but not before he promises to call again. The farmer for a long time is greatly expressed with the liberality of the agent and other attractive qualities of the visitor, but when he comes to exchange the note given by the agent he finds that it is a counterfeit, after which he entertains a different opinion of the statistician.

—Miss Du Ruisseau, an English lady, gave a series of recitations from memory last night, in Humes' Hall, for the benefit of the National Christian Temperance Union. Owing to the early hour at which we went to press, we are unable to speak in detail of the entertainment. Miss Du Ruisseau came well recommended, having in her possession testimonials of the highest character.

—It is the duty of all supervisors in this State to see that finger boards are placed at the intersections of all public roads within the limits of their respective townships, and they are liable to fine if they refuse to attend to this matter upon application.

—Our young friend, George O. Boal, formerly a law student in the office of the late William P. Wilson, Esq., left on Tuesday morning for Jersey City, where he takes a position in a railroad office.

—John Rosenberry, of Oliver township, Mifflin county, has killed 20 coons this fall.

—Theodore Tilton lectured in Altoona last Saturday night.

—Isaac Haupt, the cigar manufacturer, has in his employ one of the oldest and most experienced cigar makers in the country, and as a consequence is turning out a spanking good five-cent cigar. We've tried them and know whereof we speak.

—Isaac Whitaker, of Canton, Ohio, formerly of Bellefonte, returned last Wednesday to visit friends and relations. He expects to go back to Ohio on Friday.

—A select hop will be given at the Brockerhoff this evening.

MARRIED.

PARKER—HOWDER.—On October 29th, at the residence of Mr. Blake, in Philipsburg, by Rev. N. H. Miller, Samuel B. Parker, of Philipsburg, to Kate H. Howder, formerly of Jacksonville, Pa.

VANDERSLOOT—WATSON.—On October 15 1878, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Byron Vandersloot, of Nittany Hall Centre county, Pa., to Miss Mamie E. daughter of John Watson, of Belle Spring, Clinton county, Pa.

DIED.

MCAFFERTY.—On November 8, 1878, Maggie Gertrude, daughter of Alexander and Johanna McAfferty, aged 17 years, 1 month and 4 days.

READING NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 42-4t

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.—It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc. and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificate by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Proverbs" in another column. 45 2t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Nov. 13, 1878.

It is gratifying to us in making our observations of the movements of the grocery and mercantile trade of our town, that those who receive the largest and best patronage are those who advertize in the REPUBLICAN.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour is principally confined to local consumption.

WHEAT.—The future price of wheat is uncertain of course; but we have no reason to recede from our opinion that Centre county wheat must advance in price after the holidays, and we feel that those who sell their grain during the latter part of the ensuing winter, or early spring, will realize the most money for it. It is not our custom to make predictions or stimulate farmers to speculate in grain; but, unless all signs fail, those who sell early will realize the least money. We are well aware that the true policy for farmers is to sell their grain when they have it prepared for market and this plan, taking one year with another, will net about as much money as any other; but this year seems to be an exception, especially when wheat is only eighty-five cents per bushel.

RYE.—No transactions to note.

CORN.—The supply of new corn is more, according to its real value, than number one wertern old corn brought here by the car load.

OATS.—The local market is well supplied.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are scarce, and we notice that some of our stores have been supplied with western, which they retail at ninety cents per bushel.

APPLES.—Apples retail from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, according to quality.

PORK.—The high price of corn has caused the slaughtering of hogs early; but the price of pork is low, nominally four to five cents per pound.

BEEF.—Beef is scarce, and the price ranges low—about the same as pork.

SEED.—The market for cloverseed is very flat and prices are lower—$3.25 to $3.75 per bushel of 64 pounds, being the maximum figures offered by our merchants.

We notice a Lancaster buyer on our streets who does not announce his prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$ 85
Red wheat	85
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 25@3 75
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 25
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	10
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	20
Small onions per quart	